

QUIBBLE OVER CHINA

PETTY JEALOUSY KEEPS THE ALLIES APART.

European Powers are Seriously Delaying the Negotiations at Peking by "Splitting Hairs" in Efforts to Secure Slight Advantages.

A Washington correspondent says: The delay in China is due to the jealousy of the European powers and their anxiety to get some little advantage of each other. This may prolong the negotiations indefinitely. There is no difference of opinion on the general propositions, but the details are quibbling over unimportant details. The fact that each minister is acting under direct instructions from his government, with which he communicates daily, makes him impossible. The representatives of eight or ten nations meet for a conference, at which suggestions and propositions are offered by one or all. These are discussed until something like an agreement is reached. Then an adjournment is taken until each can report to his government. The cable service is so imperfect and slow that it usually requires several days to send a message and receive a reply. In the meantime the government at St. Petersburg telegraphs to Paris or the German chancellor telegraphs to London. In this way the United States is the only one of the nations involved in this controversy which has a distinct and definite policy. We demand:

1. That the leaders of the Boxer movement and the mandarins who encouraged the attacks upon the legations shall receive adequate punishment at the hands of their government.
2. That the Chinese empire pay a proper indemnity for the losses sustained by American citizens and the cost of the expedition to China.
3. That a stable and liberal government be established at Peking with an enlightened policy, in accordance with modern civilization.
4. That the entire empire of China be opened to foreigners like other nations, with freedom of speech, trade, religion and the full protection of foreign lives and property.

BOXER AIDS ARE SHOT.

Allies Execute Over a Score of Chinese High Officials.
The treasurer of the province of Peking, one Chinese general and a Chinese colonel, along with several other officials, were executed by a committee of seven American and English missionaries at Peking. The execution of four others who were rescued after the capture of Sunday, together with twenty prominent Boxers, with the approval of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee.

Tien Yung is the name of the provincial treasurer executed. His high official comrades who suffered a like fate were Gen. Fei Shung Kung and Col. Kim. After death the condemned men's heads were cut off and exposed on poles as a warning to the populace.

Few-Line Interviews.

Rev. T. A. Hanna of Shiloh, Conn., who has been criticised by the University of Chicago once before, is out with another statement, and it isn't as mild as it might be. "Preachers of the gospel are hired according to age, education, personal appearance, family, manner, voice, dress, etc., and little attention is given to soundness of faith. Colleges most abundantly endowed are the most expensive for students. As the endowment increases the expenses of the student increase, and endowments, therefore, are a misfortune. The seminaries' purpose ought to be to prepare men to be preachers, not to be preachers of persons. The 'entertained moderns' will have to take the gospel as Paul left it or perish eternally for want of it."

About Christian science R. A. Kimball, chairman of the international board of lecturers, says: "You do not need to be afraid of thousands of things that you have been afraid of—of any so-called material laws or that symptoms of disease can dominate you. You need not be afraid of what you eat, or of work, or of a draught of air, or of loss of sleep. You say this seems strange, but 2,000,000 of cures have been effected by Christian science. Go to your homes and try to realize that God never made sickness and that it is simply a non-existence of human conception."

President Kruger may come to America. Dr. Leyds, his confidential adviser, talks as follows: "He will not make known his definite plans in regard to the United States until after the elections there, but President Kruger will certainly visit the foreign powers, officially or unofficially, and will see the chiefs of the foreign governments to try and obtain substantial help."

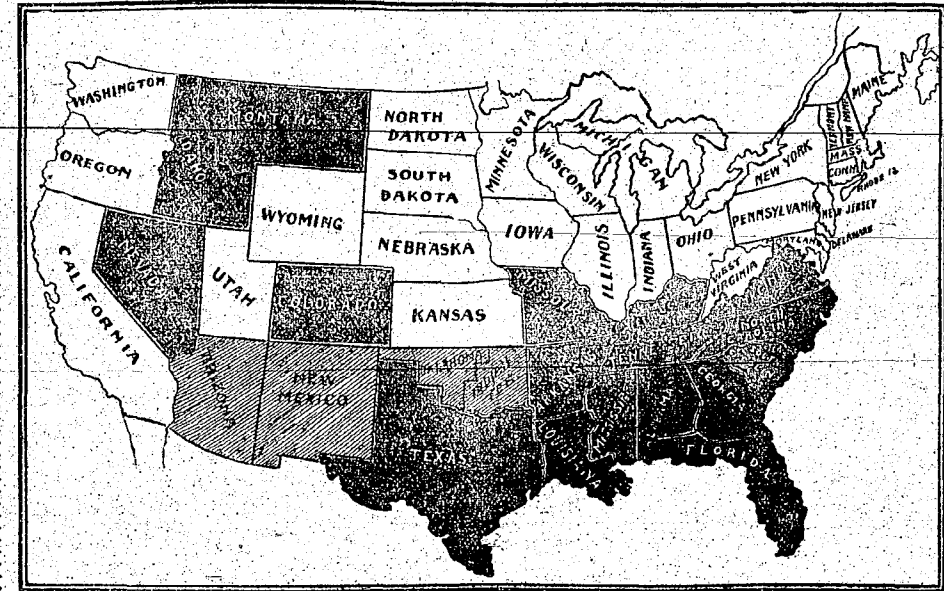
Salvation, according to Rev. John Alexander Dowle, who just now is side-step- ping riots in London, is not open to all. In the course of some interrupted remarks he said: "We are not running any free-for-all show. You can't join the Christian Catholic Church just because you want to. I'm the other partner in the business, and I reserve the right to black-ball unworthy candidates for salvation."

Arthur Harris, the negro murder- er of Policeman Thorpe, caused the race riots in New York City, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

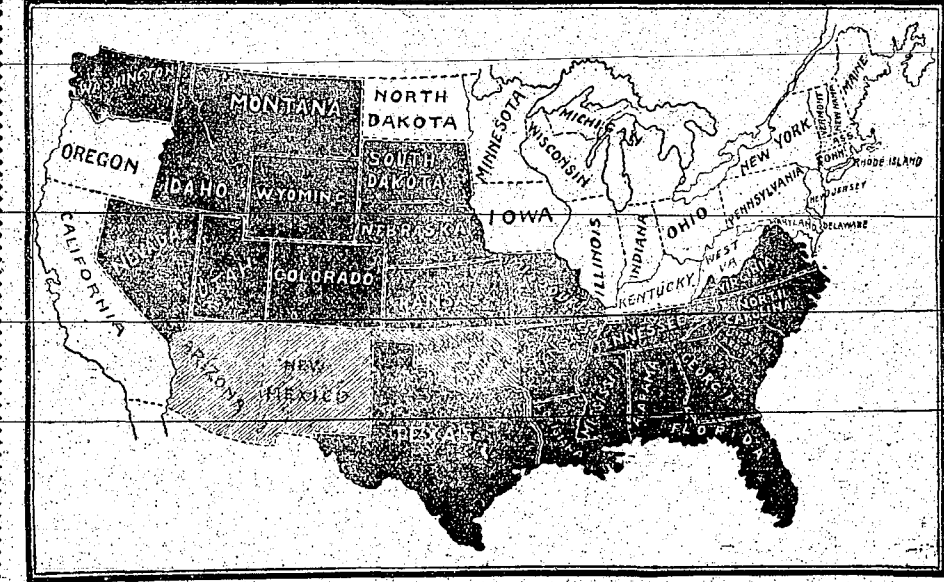
STORY OF TWO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN BLACK AND WHITE.

REPUBLICAN STATES WHITE. Shaded Territories Have No Vote. DEMOCRATIC STATES BLACK

McKINLEY, 292—1900—BRYAN, 155.



McKINLEY, 271—1896—BRYAN, 176.



State	Electoral vote.	Pluralities.	State	Electoral vote.	Pluralities.
Alabama	9	11	Alabama	9	11
Arkansas	7	11	Arkansas	7	11
California	9	40,000	California	9	2,707
Colorado	4	35,000	Colorado	4	134,882
Connecticut	6	30,000	Connecticut	6	53,545
Delaware	3	4,933	Delaware	3	3,630
Florida	4	22,000	Florida	4	21,448
Georgia	13	14,000	Georgia	13	34,141
Idaho	3	5,000	Idaho	3	16,808
Illinois	24	90,000	Illinois	24	142,498
Indiana	15	32,809	Indiana	15	13,181
Iowa	13	89,072	Iowa	13	65,552
Kansas	10	22,000	Kansas	10	12,200
Kentucky	13	5,000	Kentucky	12	281
Louisiana	9	30,000	Louisiana	8	55,138
Maine	3	28,000	Maine	3	45,777
Maryland	10	14,000	Maryland	10	32,224
Massachusetts	11	82,888	Massachusetts	11	173,285
Michigan	14	90,858	Michigan	14	56,868
Minnesota	9	55,000	Minnesota	9	33,575
Mississippi	9	45,000	Mississippi	9	58,720
Missouri	17	40,000	Missouri	17	78,727
Montana	3	8,000	Montana	3	32,043
Nebraska	8	3,000	Nebraska	8	13,570
Nevada	3	2,000	Nevada	3	6,439
New Hampshire	4	20,000	New Hampshire	4	35,794
New Jersey	10	52,920	New Jersey	10	87,692
New York	36	148,622	New York	36	208,409
North Carolina	11	30,000	North Carolina	11	10,296
North Dakota	3	12,000	North Dakota	3	5,649
Ohio	23	71,190	Ohio	23	47,497
Oregon	4	14,225	Oregon	4	2,117
Pennsylvania	32	287,000	Pennsylvania	32	205,072
Rhode Island	4	17,000	Rhode Island	4	22,978
South Carolina	9	25,000	South Carolina	9	49,517
South Dakota	4	15,000	South Dakota	4	183
Tennessee	12	20,000	Tennessee	12	17,495
Texas	15	177,000	Texas	15	202,014
Utah	3	4,000	Utah	3	37,033
Vermont	4	28,142	Vermont	4	40,490
Virginia	12	12,000	Virginia	12	12,493
Washington	4	19,800	Washington	4	11,487
West Virginia	6	106,000	West Virginia	6	102,612
Wisconsin	12	8,000	Wisconsin	12	583
Wyoming	3	15,000	Wyoming	3	183
Totals	292	1,431,139	Totals	271	603,104
Majorities	137	821,139	Majorities	95	603,104

TO RAISE COTTON IN AFRICA.

Negroes from America Will Instruct Natives in the Art.

To teach the natives of Africa the art of raising cotton, four young colored men from Booker T. Washington's school at Tuskegee, Ala., sailed from New York a few days since for the west coast of the Dark Continent. With them they carried ten bushels of cotton seed, a cotton gin and a full outfit of agricultural tools. Their work will be carried on under the auspices of the German government.

Togo, a colony on the west coast of Africa, about 30,000 square miles in area, north of the Gulf of Guinea and lying between Dahomey and Ashantee, is the destination of these pioneers. From this part of Africa the greatest number of slaves were brought. The ultimate destination of the party is a settlement sixty miles inland called Misahöhe. Togo has a native population estimated at 1,000,000.

Odde and Ends.

James J. Lilly, Cynthia, Ky., killed his wife and attempted suicide.

A plot to burn the city is said to have been discovered in Santo Domingo.

Oil car barges of the West Chicago street railway were damaged Tuesday night.

Policeman O'Neill, Cumberland, Md., shot Owen Stowell to death while trying to escape.

Gov. Pingree, Michigan, gave out an interview in which he said he had quit politics for good.

In a wreck, Fort Worth, Texas, Fireman Baker was killed and nineteen cars of cotton burned.

Lord Hamilton, 71, Dalzell, Eng., an intimate friend of the late William Ewart Gladstone, is dead.

The City of Berne, Switzerland, is making the socialistic experiment of building free—or nearly free—workshops for tailors and shoemakers.

HOW BONI SPENT HIS WIFE'S FORTUNE.

Count and Countess Castellane.

Site for marble palace, \$300,000.
Chateau at Pau, \$300,000.
Yacht Valhalla, \$200,000.
Building "Little France", \$1,000,000.
Site for Charles Bazaar, \$100,000.
Stable, \$100,000.
Race-course, \$100,000.
Lett on the Bourse, \$100,000.
Fete at Louis Quatorze, \$300,000.
Election to Chamber of Deputies, \$50,000.
Living expenses, etc., \$200,000.
Cards and race track, \$100,000.
Bathes, \$100,000.
Charity, \$70,000.
Maintenance of yacht, \$100,000.

Total, \$4,000,000.

MARCUS DALY PASSES AWAY.

Montana Copper-King Dies in New York of Bright's Disease.

Marcus Daly, the famous mine owner, of Montana, died Monday in New York. Bright's disease, complicated with heart weakness was the cause of death.

Marcus Daly was born in Ireland about sixty years ago. He came to the United States at the age of 13 and settled near San Francisco, where his first work was digging potatoes on a ranch. He went to the mines before he was 15 and grew up surrounded by gold and silver. While yet a mere boy he was engaged by Mackey, Flood and O'Brien as foreman of the Comstock mine. His success in California in the boom days led to an acquaintance with J. B. Haggis, Lloyd Tevis and the late Senator Hearst, who sent him to Montana in 1880 to manage their mines. He took hold of the Anaconda copper properties and managed them so successfully that in twenty years his own profits were about \$20,000,000 or an average of \$1,000,000 a year.

While still retaining his interests in his mining and other enterprises Mr. Daly some time ago retired from their active management and took up his residence in New York City.



MARCUS DALY.

New York City. Mr. Daly and Ross Clark, brother of his great rival, ex-Senator Clark, married sisters. Mr. Daly and a daughter survive.

Of late Mr. Daly had figured prominently in politics as the rival of ex-Senator Clark in Montana. Daly had aspirations for the Senate himself, and both he and Clark were charged with lavish use of money in buying votes in the State Legislature. It was on charges made by Daly's friends that the United States Senate made an investigation which resulted in the unseating of Senator Clark.

SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

His Black Silk Stockings Brought Him Close to Death.

The grave fears entertained of late as to the condition of Cushman K. Davis, United States Senator from Minnesota, who recently underwent an operation

from death from blood poisoning, have been dispelled and there is now no question of the Senator's speedy and complete recovery.

The trouble which came so near having a fatal termination was caused by the dye of a black silk stocking which entered Mr. Davis' system through an abrasion of the skin of his foot.

Senator Davis is the President's leader in the Senate and also is one of the foremost lawyers and speakers of the body. His marked ability is recognized and he is now serving as chairman of the foreign affairs committee, which, having so many international and colonial questions on hand, is one of the most important connected with the administration.

Senator Davis is a native of New York State and was born in 1837. Early in life he removed to the West, and when 19 years old had graduated from the University of Michigan. Two years he served in the army and then took up the practice of law. Entering politics, he soon became a power in his State and in 1867 was elected to the Minnesota Legislature. Then for five years he was the United States district attorney for the State, after which for one year he served as Governor. Twelve years after he was chosen to the United States Senate, and there he has since been.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Committee on Site and Design for the \$100,000 monument for the victims of the Maine disaster has selected three designs.

The military reservation at St. Michael, Alaska, has been reduced by the War Department to a circular area of ten miles on all sides of the flag-staff.

Gossip is in circulation in many circles regarding the prospect of the return from the Philippines of Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Governor General; Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates and Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant, all of whom have been there since the beginning of the rebellion.

The War Department has drawn up its plan for the reorganization of the regular army. It is to consist of 35,000 men. There are to be thirty infantry regiments, twelve cavalry regiments and a corps of artillery equivalent to twelve regiments. This plan will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War.

According to a close personal and political friend of President Roosevelt, H. Clay Evans, he is to be the next Postmaster General of the United States.

Postmaster General Smith will, in his annual report, call attention to the abuses of second-class mail matter privileges, and ask for the general extension of the rural free delivery system.

The State Department has instructed United States Consul, Gunner, at Tangier, to demand the immediate payment by Morocco of the indemnity for the murder of Marcus Reagin, an American.

SUES A SENATOR.

Miss Mui L. Leeton of Lafayette, Miss., is the plaintiff in a sensational breach of promise suit recently begun in Washington against Senator Sullivan of her own State.

The plaintiff wants \$50,000 damages. Miss Leeton, who is a comely young woman of 20 years, declares that the Senator refused to marry her, after promising to do so. Senator Sullivan denies the charges made by the young woman. He says she has absolutely no claim on him, and that an attempt was made to extort money from him. Miss Leeton at the time she first met Senator Sullivan was married, but did not live with her husband. Afterward she secured a divorce.

PARIS FAIR ENDS.

Great Crowds Through the Grounds on the Closing Day.

The Paris exposition of 1900 ended Monday night in a blaze of illumination. The booming of cannon from the first story of the Eiffel Tower at midnight announced the close of the great fair. This signal marked the height of a fete that was brilliant, though not largely attended. This celebration, the last of the summer and autumn of gaiety, in which over 50,000,000 people from all parts of the world have taken part, was marred by a cold, drizzling rainfall. Tickets that had brought a son in the afternoon were sold at the rate of five for a sou. The work of removing exhibits began shortly after midnight, and within a few weeks nothing will be left of the great exposition except the immense booths on the northern bank of the Seine and the art palaces.

The total of paid admissions was 40,000,000. Including free tickets the total is more than 50,000,000. The average attendance was about 250,000 daily, the largest number being that of the first Sunday in September, when 300,000 people were present.

Large numbers of foreign ministers of foreign affairs, in an article entitled "The Balance Sheet of the Exposition," says: "France expended 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 francs to erect the exposition. She has recovered them partly in the increase of the treasury receipts, which for that year alone is nearly 100,000,000 francs; in the surplus of Parisian oil duties, in the monuments remaining to the state or the city, and in the quays, bridges and improved transportation facilities bequeathed by the exposition. Moreover, there has been a general toilette of the city, which has contributed to its brilliance and beauty."

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GRAYLING, MICH.

It Beats All

Why some business men can't see the value of the local newspaper as an advertising medium is a mystery. It is the value of the paper, however, that makes it the most valuable and yet the most overlooked of all the advertising mediums.

Gen. James H. Wilson has been recalled from duty as chief of staff to Gen. Chaffee, as the negotiations with China will be made through Minister Conger.

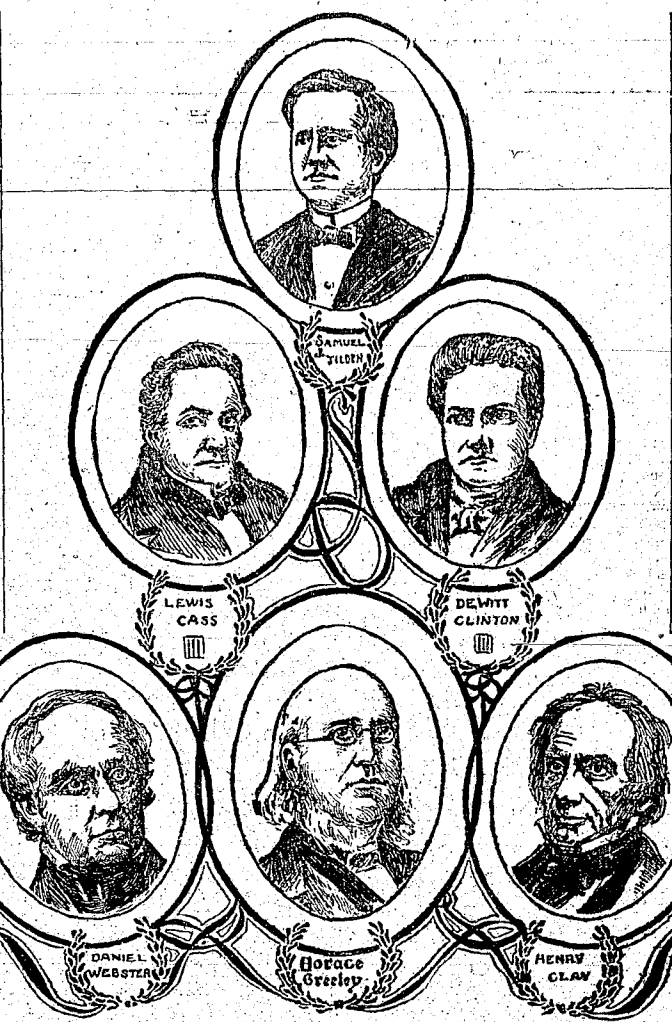
PROMINENT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN DISAPPOINTED IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

It is the very essence of a presidential election that some candidate must get left. Some one must be disappointed. And in the history of the republic many great men have sought and lost this coveted prize. Three great names stand out prominently in the list—Clay, Webster and Blaine—each the idol of his party, each the victim of political scheming.

Aaron Burr, just a hundred years ago, missed the presidency by the narrowest margin. He was an adept in political intrigue, with a magnetic personality and a brilliant mind that won him equal favor in the eyes of the voters with Jefferson. Each received seventy-three votes and this threw the election into the House of Representatives. Thirty-five ballots were taken without result.

The Federalists were anxious to defeat Jefferson and they gave their support to Burr until the thirty-sixth ballot. Then, Burr refused to give pledges required of him, their support was withdrawn and Jefferson was chosen. In accordance with the law of those days Burr became Vice-President. But he was a disappointed man. Following his defeat for the presidency came the fatal duel with Hamilton, the Blennerhassett scandal, his cautious attempt to divide the country, his temporary exile and his obscurity.

De Witt Clinton was Mayor of New York City for several terms, as well as United States Senator and Governor of



New York State. He was popular with the people, but his strong character made him many political enemies. When President Madison was renominated for a second term Clinton took the field against him and made a hard fight, but lost for lack of the vote of one State, of which he had felt sure. His fame is secure, however, as the "Father of the Erie Canal."

Henry Clay, like Blaine, made repeated attempts to secure the presidency, only to fail each time. It is a coincidence that each would have succeeded were it not for the blunders of too zealous supporters. "Harry of the West" tried for the prize in 1824, when John Quincy Adams was elected; also in 1832, when he

was overwhelmingly defeated by Andrew Jackson. In 1840 the adoption of the unit rule prevented Clay's nomination in favor of William Henry Harrison. In 1844 the Whigs nominated him by acclamation and Clay's election seemed certain. But his Southern adherents blundered by inducing him to favor the annexation of Texas, and that lost him the votes of thousands of anti-slavery men. The Whigs won in 1848 and Clay would have been their choice if Gen. Taylor's newly made military reputation had not given the nomination to that hero.

Daniel Webster is another great personality among the unsuccessful aspirants for the presidency. Had he consented in 1848 to accept the nomination

In 1848 Cass was United States Senator, but resigned when the Democrats nominated him for the presidency. Owing to the opposition of the Free Soilers, he did not receive the electoral vote of New York State, and the Whig candidate, Taylor, won the prize.

Horace Greeley's defeat in the presidential contest of 1872, with its direful aftermath, was a political tragedy. High in the councils of the Republican party, respected by the whole people, Greeley put aside the political principles of a lifetime to become the candidate of Democracy. Overwhelming defeat broke his generous heart and was quickly followed by death.

Samuel J. Tilden's failure to be inaugurated as President of the United States is the one weak link in the presidential chain that connects the present with the dawn of the republic.

The result of the contest in 1876 was in doubt from the close of the polls on election day until March 2, 1877, when the electoral commission appointed to settle the matter decided that Rutherford B. Hayes had received 185 votes as against 184 for Samuel J. Tilden.

It was a perilous period, and the nation owes much to the man who refrained from speaking the word that might have plunged the country into civil war. James G. Blaine, the "Plumed Knight," is perhaps the saddest figure in the galaxy of American statesmen

who have sought the presidency, but whose name was always uppermost in the public mind whenever the Republican party met in convention. In 1876 the nomination was almost within his grasp. In 1880 he received a first ballot vote of 284, but he and General Grant, his strongest rival, had both to step aside for the compromise candidate, Garfield. In 1884 he was elected, but lost through the loss of New York State by the narrow margin of 1,047 votes.

Among other well-known men who tried to be President and failed were Gen. McClellan, Gen. Hancock, Benjamin F. Butler, William J. Bryan and Admiral Dewey.

Beatrice Webb, his former ward, Mrs. Webb was trained by the philosopher himself. This remarkable lady, whose intellect Mr. Spencer pronounced to be the finest possessed by any living woman, inherited a great fortune which she is spending among the poor in London. In spite of her distinguished master's repugnance to the doctrine of socialism, her brilliant and beautiful ward became the wife of Sydney Webb and threw herself with true devotion into the cause of the "collectivists."

Thus to the other burdens of Mr. Spencer's old age is added the disappointment of seeing the woman whom he carefully trained and whom he loved as a child embracing the theories of a school which, among all the phenomena of social life, was alone capable of rousing him into feelings of bitterness.

Japan in Search of Ideas. Japan's efforts towards Western civilization and methods take a new departure every day. The latest venture of the enterprising authorities of the Flowery Land is in the direction of architecture, a matter in which up to the present Japan has been particularly conservative.

It will be remembered that the Crown Prince Yoshihito was married a short time ago and amid universal rejoicing. It has been found that there is no place sufficiently magnificent to accommodate the royal couple, and it has, therefore, been decided to build near Tokyo a dwelling which shall rival in splendor anything existing in the East and possibly even surpass the royal palaces of Europe and the magnificent structures of America.

To achieve this object it was necessary that Japan's architects should see some of the buildings of the West, and accordingly Prof. Toru Iwamura and Mr. Sano, the former a member of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts, and the latter an architect in the employ of the Japanese Government, have started on a tour with this purpose in view. After visiting various cities in the United States and Canada they will extend their tour to Europe—London, Paris, Rome, etc.

Called Teddy a Lobster. As Governor Roosevelt and two other men were crossing 33d street, New York, from the Republican headquarters, they met Lieutenant Governor Woodruff and the party stood talking on the car tracks until they were almost run down by a street car.

"Get off the track, you big lobster," shouted the motorman to Governor Roosevelt and Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, as they were shaking hands. "Are you trying to hold up this car?"

"That's the Governor," remarked a man on the car.

"Take it all back, Governor! I'm the lobster," said the motorman, taking off his hat to the Governor, who waved his hand and laughed.

No Place Like Home. An Atchison man took sick Saturday and decided to stay home till he got rested. He was back at work Monday. His wife had asked him within a few hours to take care of the baby, to chop onions for pickles, to grind the coffee, to dress the chicken, and to milk the cow "while he was resting."—Atchison Globe.

Short One.—"Go nzy, Tim; it's tree molles that's before us," said one. "Sure an' that's phy O'm bullion; O' want to gok there before I git all tired out!"—Brooklyn Life.

FLASHES OF FUN

She—Is your knee tired, dear? Her. Oh, no. I can't feel it at all now. Life.

"Dat's a queer boss-shoe over your door, Mr. Johnson." "Boss-shoes is out of style; dat's a automobile tire."—Chicago News.

Mrs. Dugan—Shure, 'tis a gra-a-te day fer us; me man Dinns is wur-r-kin' agin. Mrs. Hogan—Who?—Colorado Springs Gazette.

But she got there. "So he has at last led her to the altar?" "I don't know whether he led her or she pushed him."—Indianapolis Press.

"I tell you what, there's a dark outlook for that young man." "Why?" "He has a night job in a signal tower."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Zenas—The wallpaper in my room has a design with streaks of lightning. How do you like it? Ephraim—It looks like thunder.—Harvard Lampoon.

A Red-letter Day. The Stranger—How long have you been civilized? The Native—Ever since my home was burned to the ground, and my wife and children shot.—Life.

Time for Consideration. Miss Lulu Pinlogan—I will give you an answer in a month. Pat.—That's right, me darlint; tek plenty av time to think it over. But tell me was thing now—will it be yes or no?—Judge.

"My son, before you study history, you must understand the philosophy of it." "How is that attained?" "By practice. You must learn to discriminate between lies of doubtful origin, and those which everybody has agreed to accept."—Life.

First Theatrical Manager—I thought you were going to put on "The Winter's Tale," and now you are billing "Midsummer Night's Dream." Second Manager—Yes; I didn't like the name of the other piece. It sounded too much like a frost.—Philadelphia Record.

The professor's granddaughter was looking at a half-tone portrait of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and the Duchess Marie Gabrielle of Bavaria. "Who are these people, grandfather?" she asked. "Those are the Belgian heirs," replied the professor.—Chicago Tribune.

A Sweetest Parting. "So you wish to take my daughter away from me," remarked her dotting father. "Well," answered the nervous young suitor, "my folks could perhaps spare me with fewer pang."—Philadelphia Record.

House-owner—You didn't pay the rent last month, did you? Well, I suppose you'll hold me to your agreement. Owner—Agreement? What agreement? Tenant—Why, when I rented, you said I must pay in advance or not at all.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

"D're notice only, change since we've been before, sort," asked the native guide at the lakes of Killarney. "How do you know I was ever before?" asked the American tourist. "Faith, sor, no man ever comes here that hasn't been here before."—Philadelphia Record.

Teacher—Jimmy, if you found sixteen pennies and another boy should take two-thirds of them away, what would each of you have? Jimmy—I'd have six pennies and he'd have a good thump!—less he handed back the rest of 'em mighty quick.—Glasgow Evening News.

A Literary Career: Friend—"What is your son doing now?" Lady—"He's writing for the papers." Friend—"Oh, he is doing literary work, is he?" Lady—"I suppose so; he solicits subscribers, and when they pay him the money he writes for the papers they want."—Detroit Free Press.

He Knew: Sabbath School Teacher (striving to inculcate a love of truth)—"Now, Willy, suppose you were to promise your mother that you would come right straight home from Sunday school, and then did not do so, what would you be doing?" Willy Waters—"Goin' a-swimming, ma'am."—Puck.

"Well," exclaimed the persistent post, upon opening his mail, "I call that encouraging." "Have they accepted something?" asked his wife. "No; but instead of the printed rejection slip, the editor returns my quatrains with a criticism in his own hand." "What does he say?" "He says: 'Herewith we return your quatrains; it is too long.'"—Ex.

A short time ago, at a school in the North of England, during a lesson on the animal kingdom, the teacher put the following question: "Can any boy name me an animal of the order gnat?" That was a toothless animal? A boy, whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good mark, replied: "I can." "Well, what is the animal?" "My grandmother," replied the boy, in great gloom.—Ex.

Mr. G. Ormandizer (struggling to carve the first turkey his wife has ever cooked)—"Say, Mary, the bones in this bird are thicker than a shad's—just heat the knife first." Mrs. G. Ormandizer (almost crying with anxiety)—"You must be against the shells, John." Mr. G. Ormandizer—"Shells?" Mrs. G. Ormandizer—"Yes, John; don't you remember that you asked me to stuff the turkey with oysters?"—Brooklyn Life.

They were assured of a successful season of grand opera, at least from a financial standpoint. Accordingly, the manager deferred to the two society women who had made this thing possible. "I prefer Italian opera," said one, "the music is so soft and low." "Ah, but Wagner is my choice." "Yes, but the Italian interferes with little with the conversation in the boxes." "True, but Wagner will give us an excuse for talking all the louder."—Philadelphia Press.

Poor Sermon. Amos Boggs had his own ideas as to what constituted a good sermon. When he was asked his opinion of the learned discourse given by a clergyman from the city, who was spending a few days in Shawville, he stretched his head and replied: "If there was anybody there that cal-culated to find out the rod to heaven, they'd have been a mite disappointed, I reckon," he said, slowly; "but if they wanted to know how to get from Egypt to Jericho and back, they'd have found out. It jest depends."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

"Sober Living" is the title of the lesson for Nov. 25. It is found in Titus 2: 1-15. Golden text: "We should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world."—Titus 2: 12. Temperance Sunday calls for the insertion of this lesson from Titus, an epistle of Paul to his disciple who had been left in charge of the churches in the island of Crete. Crete was noted for the vice of its people, and the letter has more than the ordinary amount of caution in matters of practical morality. The second chapter is a summary of Christian morals, with especial reference to the relations of the family and the church. The temperance which it requires is not merely a temperance in drinking, but a temperance in every relation of life.

Explanatory. Temperance of doctrine, "Be well balanced" is the counsel that the apostle gives throughout the chapter. It is the old Greek counsel of moderation, broadened and emphasized by Christian obligation. The philosophers had advised men to be temperate in all things for their own sakes, as a matter of policy and as a benefit to society. The Christian teacher urges moderation because of loyalty to Christ and regard for the souls of others.

"That the aged men be sober, grave, temperate," as befits their age. There was plenty of drunkenness in Crete, and the warning applies to this as well as to gluttony and other sins of excess.

In verses 4 and 5 is the picture of a good wife according to Pauline standards—virtue, loyalty, affection, homemaking. Some modern ideas require the revision of the list, but Paul was not so ignorant of the subject as some people suppose.

"A single phrase may adorn the doctrine," a singular phrase. How can the doctrine of God be adorned? Shall we paint the lily or gild the sunbeam? Yet that is what Paul says. A servant that is obedient, conscientious, honest, faithful, is an ornament to the truth of God. His life adds something, and something worth adding, to the perfect gospel of Christ. This is no doctrine of salvation by works. Paul's counsels in this chapter were for men and women who were already believers in Christ, saved by faith. His caution is that they should take care to adorn that faith, to make it beautiful both to the world and to God himself, by an honorable, patient, unselfish life. Here is a thought that reaches out far beyond the specific question of abstinence from intoxicants into every part of the Christian life. It is none the less applicable to that specific question. When a young disciple finds Paul's injunction to "eat not meat while the world stands in this light," he does not refuse a drink brother to stumple. He too sustains in its self-abnegation, direct him to this striking phrase of the letter to Titus and present to him the ambition to "adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things."

In verse 18 is another motive for sober living, namely, "that the admonition of the Lord may be manifest to all men." But also to be prepared for the appearing of Christ in glory—an event which to the early Christians seemed almost at hand.

Verse 14 shows another motive: the redemptive life and death of Christ, by which he acquired a right to his inheritance of those for whom he gave himself. We are his possession.

Still another motive: "let no man despise thee." Here Paul is speaking for Titus himself, rather than for the Cretan Christians in general; but the injunction is equally applicable to all. There were no over-zealous to uphold the law of the Christians in this respect, but also to be prepared for the appearing of Christ in glory—an event which to the early Christians seemed almost at hand.

Unquestionably, the main purpose of this lesson is to bring out the admonition to sobriety, and to apply it to the matter of temperance so called. We should advise that the question of personal Christian duty in the matter of example, influence, etc., be considered, rather than the legal and civic phases of the problem, such as statutory prohibitions, the question of the liquor traffic, etc. This is not because these latter questions are not very important, but because so much prominence has been given to them of late in the religious press and in the pulpit that the personal side of the matter is likely to be obscured.

For some years it has been the rule that a preacher or teacher dealing with the liquor question has quoted statistics to show the immense national damage and menace of the saloon, has discussed legal remedies, and has urged that citizens do their duty at the polls. At present temperance is to a large extent understood as one or another sort of law-making and law enforcement. We would not in the least belittle the tremendous importance of the movement against the saloons. The fight must not be given up or suspended. But just now we need something of the old temperance spirit that ruled in the last generation, when personal influence was largely relied on. Our Sunday schools need to teach the physiological and moral reasons for temperance where they are not properly taught in the public schools. They need to lay the basis for a strong moral sentiment against the saloon in the next Christian generation, so that it will be possible for Christian men to excuse and extenuate the enormities of the liquor traffic under the pressure of a political campaign.

Next Lesson—"The Rich Young Ruler."—Matt. 19: 16-26.

Gems Show Best in Gaslight. The appearance of all fine gems is improved by gaslight. A perfect emerald, despite its color, which in any other light would turn to a dull bluish blue, is only intensified in brilliancy of color by artificial light. The blue sapphire, though darkened, remains true to its color, as by daylight. The alexandrite is the only gem that changes, turning from a dark olive to a brilliant blood red by candle or gas light.

Absolute in Her Household. The position of the Christian woman in her own household is that which is, or ought to be, occupied by her sisters in every all domestic concerns and is given far more to say in the expenditure of the family income than is generally the case among our lower class. It is true she owes obedience to her husband, but it must be recollected that this is equally so in our own country. The obligation is probably as much respected in China as it is here.

THE HOUSEHOLD

To Know Good Meat.

Let us imagine ourselves before a butcher's block having on it four pieces of beef presenting faces from the round or sirloin. One is dull red, the lean being close-grained and the fat very white; the next is dark red, the lean loose-grained and snowy, and the fat white and shining; the third is dull red, the lean loose-grained and snowy and the fat yellow; the fourth is bright cherry-red, the lean smooth and medium-grained, with flecks of white throughout it, and the fat creamy—neither white nor yellow. The first of these is cow beef; the second, bull beef; the third, beef from an old or ill-conditioned animal; and the last is ox beef. Ox-beef—that from a steer—is the juiciest, finest flavored, sweetest and most economical to buy of all beef. It is called "prime" when the lean is very much mottled with the white fat-flecks, and when it is from a heavy, young animal (about 4 years old), stalled on corn. Beef from a young cow that has been well fed and fattened is next in merit to ox beef. Beef from an unmanured animal is never satisfactory, being tough and juiceless. It may be easily recognized, as its color is pale and its bones small.—Woman's Home Companion.

Death to House Bugs.

A family moving into an old house a year or so ago was unpleasantly surprised to find that the former occupants had been lacking in housewifely qualities, and after sleeping in the house a night or so it was discovered that there was more insect life than was agreeable. To follow old-fashioned methods was too slow, and instead three sulphur candles were purchased, the house was shut up after the candles had been lighted, and left to itself for three hours. At the end of that time everything living inside had been killed, and there was no trouble afterwards. The family moved to another floor in the same house, repeated the same operation, with the same success, and, moving again to their original floor, for a third time repeated the operation. It worked without fail, but metal of any kind in the room had to be taken out, or it would have turned black.—The Republic.

About the Crusts.

Breakfast crusts and some luncheon crusts contain a salt called but, whether belonging to the crust or not, a salt called should never be put on a table without having the surface of the salt smoothed. It is best to buy a fine table salt, as it is less likely to cake than the salt which is used for household purposes. A little corn flour mixed with the salt will prevent it caking. It is important to remember that salt is a real food and is not a condiment, as are vinegar, pepper and mustard. Part of the salt helps to form the hydrochloric acid which is found in the digestive juices of the stomach, and the other part helps to form the blood. It is found in every part of the body, and without its use the body cannot be kept in health.

Sweep to the Center.

The housewife who is thrifty has all her sweeping converge to the center of the room. Sweeping toward doors or corners, as is usually the case, means an unnecessary bringing in contact the clean parts of floor or carpet with dirt accumulated from the remotest portions of the room—useless soil and useless toil. Focus toward the center, letting each section be kept free from the trend of dirt of all the others. Also, in sweeping staircases, one should always brush away from the corners rather than toward them, where the dust naturally collects, and from which it is most troublesome to be removed.

Stains in Glass Bottles.

To prevent wine stains from marking the inside of decanters, fill the bottles directly they are drained of wine with warm water and shake them briskly, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. If the decanter is allowed to remain for any length of time it will be more difficult to clear the glass. Obsolete stains in glass bottles, whether due to wine or anything else, used something more than water to remove them. Shot is sometimes used, but this is too heavy for very dirty glass, which is better treated with crushed eggshells or pellets of brown paper.

Steamed Rice.

A good method of cooking rice is to steam it first, then finish by cooking it in hot butter. Steam it so that, though tender, each grain shall be distinct and separate from every other. Then put a tablespoonful of butter in a pan and let it get very hot before adding the rice. Put in only a little of this at a time, cook it till tinged with brown, then remove it and add some more of the rice to the butter in the pan. Season finally with paprika and with salt and serve at once.

Chocolate Loaf Cake.

Cream together a cup of sugar and a half-cup of butter; add a cup of milk, four beaten eggs and three ounces of grated chocolate dissolved in a little milk. Beat all hard, then stir in quickly two cups of sifted prepared flour, flavor with vanilla and turn all into a greased cake tin. Bake in a steady oven until a straw comes out clean from the thickest part of the loaf.

Cracks in the Range.

Filling for cracks in a range is made by taking common wood shavings, adding an eighth or more the quantity of salt, mixing the whole to a thick paste with cold water. Fill the crack, and usually the filling will remain until the stove is useless. Should it crumble out, "try, try again." Blacking can be applied to it as well as to the stove.—Good House-keeping.

Creme Au Citron.

Blanch and chop two dozen almonds; put them in a jug with a pint of cream; in a second jug put three wineglassfuls of sherry, the rind and juice of a lemon, and pounded sugar to taste. Pour rapidly from one jug to the other till the mixture is well frothed, then pour into jelly glasses, leaving out the lemon rind.

BAVARIA'S HALL OF FAME.

Idea Crystallized in America Is Not an Original One.

America is not entitled to claim originality in her purpose to erect a hall of fame at the University of New York. Bavaria originated the idea long ago, and a hall of fame exists in Munich today. It is known as "Die Ruhmeshalle," and overlooks the newer part of the city and the Theresienwiese. The hall was begun in 1843 under the supervision of the architect Klenz and was completed ten years later. It is in the form of a colonnade, seventy meters long and thirty-two meters wide, and has two projecting wings which partly inclose the statue of Bavaria. This is a gigantic iron figure, 110 feet



MUNICH'S HALL OF FAME.

high, weighing 34,177 kilograms, designed by Schwanthaler.

Along the front colonnade of the Ruhmeshalle there are eighty busts of famous Bavarians. These are exposed to the air, but the Doric columns are so arranged that they protect the busts in a measure.

TRIFLES NOT LIGHT AS AIR.

Slight Causes that Have Resulted in Momentous Events.

Only a short time ago the ancient Swan Hotel at Ipswich, England, was destroyed by a fire, which originated through rats gnawing matches.

The sudden appearance of a hilarious mouse among the occupants of the gallery of the Victoria Theater, Westminster, on boxing night, 1838, started a panic, which resulted in the death of fifteen people.

A mongrel cur strayed on the St. Leger course some years ago, just as the field event by. Seven horses came down in a heap, and of the jockeys who were riding them five were hurt—three seriously.

To win a bet of 2 pence a little pit lad, employed at the Farnside colliery, in the Rhondda Valley, picked the lock of his safety lamp with an ordinary hairpin. He himself, together with nearly 200 of his mates, perished in the explosion which followed.

At Sheburness some fifteen years ago Col. Francis Lyon invented a new kind of sensitive fuse for big caliber shells, and invited a number of gunnery experts to be present at the trials. On the night prior to the day on which the experiments were to be made he locked up a number of the fuses in a shed in which there were some fowls. The chickens started scratching, and the dust flew up and settled on the

threads of the screws of the fuses. When, next morning, an unfortunate gunner started to fire one to a live shell, the missile went off, killing the operator, the inventor and five other persons.

Burrowing rabbits so weakened the foundations of a tall chimney at Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, that it fell, crushing to death fifteen people.

The gambols of a big retriever some say the playful antics of two children—sufficed to wreck the west coach Scotch express last year. A luggage trolley was started, ran down the sloping platform and toppled over onto the line in front of the train.

The Esperanza was cast away on the coast of Chile through a toddler of 5 meddling with the compasses. She had on board ninety-seven souls, and all but

his mind still clear.

Though a Physical Wreck, Herbert Spencer is Strong Mentally.

The impress of the labors of Herbert Spencer upon the philosophy of the world will be felt long after the great author has crumbled into dust. Mr. Spencer will be 81 next April. It is said that he has shrunk to the proportions of a hunchback and that he spends most of his time gazing dreamily at the sea from his house in Brompton, London.

Stray Stories.

Twenty thousand silver lamps were in full blaze and the acolytes were busy lighting the 2,000 tapers on the grand altar when the errant spider skipped into the central aisle and alarmed a lady, who screamed. The acolytes, or some of them, looked around to ascertain the cause of the commotion and one of the naked lights they carried came in contact with the drapery of a colossal figure of the virgin. A few minutes later the vast cathedral was a raging furnace, in which were being consumed more than 2,000 bodies.

PASSION PLAY REALISTIC.

Lillian Bell Describes the Acting of the Peasants of Oberammergau.

In the Woman's Home Companion Lillian Bell writes of her experiences at Oberammergau and of the impressions made upon her by the great Christ drama. She concludes with these vivid words:

"As to the play itself, I wish I need say nothing about it. My mind, my heart, my soul, have all been writhed and twisted with such emotion as to speak about it. It was too real, too heart-rending, too awful, I hate, I labor myself for feeling things so acutely. I



HERBERT SPENCER.

ished his work upon his great system of synthetic philosophy with the publication of a revised edition of his Biology. Although his body is in a state of decrepitude, his mind is yet amazingly clear and he is interested as of old in the political and industrial development of the time. His eyes retain their intellectual keenness and his health is good except for the insomnia from which he has never been free since he was a young man.

He sees no one save his most intimate friends, and the visits of even these he loves to have only upon him is Mrs.

wish I were a skeptic, a scoffer, an atheist. I wish I could put my mind on the mechanism of the play. I wish I could believe that it all took place two thousand years ago. I wish I didn't know that this suffering on the stage was all actual. I wish I thought these people were really Tyrolean peasants, wood-carvers and potters, and that all this agony was only a play. I hate the women who are weeping around me. I hate the men who are letting the tears run down their cheeks and whose shoulders are heaving with their sobs. It is so awful to see a man cry!

"But no, it is all true. It is taking place now. I am one of the women at the foot of the cross. The anguish, the cries, the sobs, are all real. They pierce my heart. The cross, with its piteous burden, is outlined against the real sky. The green hill beyond is Calvary. Doves flutter in and out, and butterflies dart across the shafts of sunlight. The expression on Christ's face is one of anguish, forgiveness and pity unspeakable. Then his head drops forward on his breast, it grows dark, the weeping he comes lamentation, and as they approach to thrust the spear into his side, from which I have been told, the blood and water really may be seen to pour forth, I turn faint and sick and close my eyes. It has gone too far. I am no longer myself, but a disorganized heap of racked nerves and hysterical weeping, and not even the descent from the cross, the rising from the dead nor the triumphant ascension can console me nor restore my balance. The Passion that was once in a lifetime."

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Croker is not filled with despair. Although Bryan lost the big purse, Mr. Croker still holds the consolation prize—the New York city offices.

Legislation by the Philippine commission appropriating \$2,000,000 for roads and bridges, is intended to facilitate pacification of the islands, and give worthy natives paying employment.

Of course the ship subsidy bill will establish a trust—a trust that will give thousands of American workmen employment at good wages, and provide American ships to carry American cargoes.

Two noted men died in New York city, last week, Marcus Daly, the copper king of Montana and multi-millionaire, and Henry Villard, the once famous railroad magnate and financier. The death of Daly removes the main opposition to W. A. Clark to become United States Senator from Montana.

Recitals of the suffering of the plague-stricken natives of the Siberian and Alaskan coasts and the lower Yukon; by travelers who reached Dawson two weeks ago, picture these mortals living in awful misery, that may be compared with that of the diseased and famine-burdened people of India.

The report that a French military officer had sold to this government secret information concerning a new gun—the very one involved in the Dreyfus case, failed to stir up any great sensation. As a matter of fact, the Diplomatists are inclined to laugh at it and the military to scoff at it, as of no consequence even if true. Our guns are good enough for us.

Among the denunciations it is pretty generally known that the famous Fanny J. Crosby, writer of so many beautiful hymns, is totally blind; yet she is a woman of most cheerful spirit and her hymns breathe of joy and sunshine. J. Allen St. John has illustrated "The Angels' Song," which she wrote for the December DELINEATOR.

Bryan's own precinct, in the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, gave McKinley a majority of 103, and the city complete gave him a majority of 1802 over Bryan, a gain of 555 over 1896. Canton, Ohio, McKinley's home city, gave him over 1000 more plurality than in 1896. In Adlai Stevenson's home precinct in Bloomington, Illinois, the vote was: McKinley and Roosevelt, 308; Bryan and Stevenson, 112.

A Washington dispatch says, the president has issued an order placing under control of the secretary of the interior, for disposition under the law, all of the land included within the limits of the military reservations of Fort Sherman, Idaho, reserved under previous executive orders. The land in question is situated on the Coe, d'Aleone lake, at the outlet of the Spokane River, in Kootenai county, Idaho, and comprises nearly 900 acres.

In the days of wintry gloom and cloudy skies there is a charm in reading of sunnier spots, particularly if the story is well illustrated. In the December number of the THE DELINEATOR the capitol of The Bahamas is described by Laura B. Starr. The next best thing to visiting such a place is to read of it as pleasantly described as Miss Starr has succeeded in doing. One of her snap shots shows an aged woman trying to ride a bicycle. The "bicycle face" is in strong evidence.

What does the Republican party do to help the farmer? The Republican party does not and never has tried to legislate value into any commodity, whether produced by the farmer or the factory hand. The Republican party has, however, been the steadfast friend of labor and the home market, and has by Tariffs endeavored to protect both against ruinous competition. By the Tariff the wool growers have been protected against the cheap wools of Australia and South America. By the Tariff the workers in the cities and towns have been protected against the foreign labor of Europe and Asia, and with this Protection, American labor is the best paid in the world, lives more comfortably, eats more and wears more than the labor of any other land. It is the Republican theory that what helps one helps all, and the farmer, besides the

Protection on his own commodities, reaps his share of the benefit which labor enjoys in steady employment and higher wages under the Protective system. This benefit comes in the form of greater consumption with consequent greater demand and higher prices.—G. B. Herald.

That the war in the Transvaal is not ended is attested with uncommon frequency by reports of engagements in which the Boers display amazing numbers and spirited resistance. While in the main the conflict is over, the burghers have it in their power to prolong the subjugation of their country and to make the process both costly and sanguinary. The ultimate finish, however, cannot be postponed for a great while. Slowly but surely the gallant Boers will be deprived of the gains of war and their last stand will be taken when they must see the certain exhaustion of their ammunition.—Det. Journal.

The shipping subsidy bill has pushed itself to the front with surprising dispatch. In less than a week from the date of the election the politicians have ceased to talk about trusts, imperialism and money to devote their learning to enlightening themselves and the country on the shipping subsidy bill. That bill provides that the building of ships shall be stimulated by offering to American shipbuilders, certain government bonuses and favors. Mail contracts and other governmental perquisites will be given to American builders and owners of ships, the object being to upbuild this almost extinguished business interest. The subject is a wide and profound one; it is not necessarily a political, but an economic question and we shall not be surprised if party lines are ignored on the vote on the bill. It is favored by Senator Hanna, which is a guarantee that it is a sound business proposition.—Detroit Journal.

Mr. Bryan is right when he says that "the prosperity argument was probably the most potent one used by Republicans," but he is away "off" when he explains its potency by saying that the argument had weight "with those who did not stop to consider the reasons for the change from 'the panic times of '93 to '96' to 'present prosperous conditions.' Quite the contrary was the case. It was because the majority of the voters did consider the reasons for that change that they re-elected President McKinley and voted for the continuance of his sound financial policy and for the American system of Protection, which, by opening American mills and giving employment to American workmen, changed those 'panic years' into years of abounding prosperity. It is because they understand the reasons for the change that they voted against Mr. Bryan, who stood for the policy which made the years from '93 to '96 'panic years,' and who was in part responsible for the ruin-bringing Wilson law. The voice of the people this year has been pre-eminently the voice of reason.

President McKinley took a very effective, although unusual way of showing his appreciation of the services of his Cabinet, when he made a little speech at a Cabinet meeting in which he said that each member of the cabinet had done his full share in making the record of the administration, which had been so markedly endorsed by the people, and earnestly requested each one of them to retain his present position under the coming administration. It was one of the most remarkable displays of a President's confidence in his official advisers ever made, and it was thoroughly justified by the record of each member of the cabinet. Of course this does not necessarily mean that the entire Cabinet will remain after the fourth of March, as there is not a single member of the Cabinet who is not making personal and financial sacrifices by remaining in office, but it does mean that those members of the Cabinet who retire will do so of their own will and against the wishes of the President. That little speech of the President's was a damper on the industry of cabinet-making, which was resulting in some very wild predictions of coming changes.

The business men of West Virginia may have been to busy, as a result of Dingley law prosperity, to run for Congress on the Democratic ticket, as at least one of them was, but it is very plain that they were not to busy to go to the polls on election day, and it is equally plain that a large majority of them were clear-headed enough to recognize the source of their busy times and sensible enough and loyal enough to cast a vote for the party and the policy to which they owe their prosperity. West Virginia is fortunate in that the Civil War did not leave her a legacy of prejudice against the Republican party, irrespective of the politics for which the party stands, so that to-day the voters of West Virginia feel free to

vote, regardless of party name, for the party which stands for policies in which the future welfare of West Virginia depends.

Great Luck Of An Editor
"For two years all efforts to cure Fozema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse Kan. "Then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the world's best for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25c at L. Fournier's."

"Most Popular of Monthlies"
Two "Thanksgiving poems—one from Will Carleton, and one from Margaret E. Sangster, grace the pages of "Every Where" this month. Fanny J. Crosby the greatest hymn-writer of the century continues her Reminiscences and details her first meeting with Horace Greeley—then a young man just entering into his heritage of favor. Timothy H. Shaw and Wife have another "chat" by the "fireside," one of a series of humorous sketches that is attracting great attention, all through the country. Stories, sketches and poems abound. In the "World Success" column are offered several cash prizes for the best answer to that great conundrum, "How to get rich." (Fifty cents a year: Every Where Publishing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Millions Given away.
It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern which is not afraid to be generous. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, have given away over ten million trial bottles and have the satisfaction of knowing it has cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, Bronchitis, La Grippe and all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases are surely cured by it. Call on L. Fournier, Druggist and get a free trial bottle. Regular size 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed.

Civil Service Commissioner Procter and some other philanthropic gentlemen are pushing a scheme which they believe will do much good. The plan is to educate at our colleges a number of carefully selected Filipinos, and send them back home to tell their people what they learn. Mr. Procter says says his correspondence with college presidents and others cause him to believe that the plan will be successfully carried out. The expenditures are to be met entirely by private subscriptions. The moral influence of such a plan ought to be good in the Philippines.

What Throbbing Headache.
Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up the health. Only 25 cents. Money refunded if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

The 1901 Almanac.
Whatever may be said of the scientific causes upon which the Rev. J. R. Hicks bases his yearly forecasts of storm and weather, it is a remarkable fact that specific warnings of every great storm, flood, cold wave and drought, have been plainly printed in his now famous Almanac for many years. The latest startling proof of this fact was the destruction of Galveston, Texas, on the very day named by Prof. Hicks in his 1900 Almanac, as one of disaster by storm along the Gulf coasts. The 1901 Almanac, by far the finest, most complete and beautiful yet published, is now ready. This remarkable book of near two hundred pages, splendidly illustrated with charts and half tone engravings, goes as a premium to every subscriber who pays one dollar a year for Prof. Hicks' Journal Word and Works. The Almanac alone is sent prepaid for only 25c. Order from Word and Works Publishing Company, 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Spread Like Wildfire.
When things are "the best" they become "the best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist of Belleville, O., writes: "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in 20 years. You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudinous of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Huts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly, run-down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist."

The news that in addition to previous contracts of notable size and value an American company has bound itself to send an enormous number of cars to South Africa within an almost incredibly short time shows how American enterprise, ingenuity, resourcefulness and dash overcome every obstacle. Our manufacturers are so prompt, so quick and so indomitable in their undertakings, that in many of the biggest industrial tasks of the day, in every quarter of the world, they surpass all rivalry.



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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. We issue no patent until a patent is secured. Our office is for securing patents, for trade-marks, designs, copyrights, etc., and for all other business connected with the patent law, without charge, in the United States and foreign countries.

Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 a year, in advance. Single copies 10c. For new subscribers, send no money. Address: MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office: 65 E. St., Washington, D. C.

YOU CAN PATENT

anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch or photo. For free examination and advice.

BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No attorney's fee. Write to **C. A. SNOW & CO.** Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS PAPER

is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Office, 100 N. 2nd St., and at the office of the undersigned.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

IN GRAYLING. AR. AT MACLENAW
Maclelaw Express, 4:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M.
Maclelaw Express, 7:15 P. M. 9:15 P. M.
Way Freight, 9:15 P. M. 11:15 P. M.
Accommodation, 12:40 A. M. 3:40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.
Detroit Express, 2:10 P. M. 5:15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 12:24 A. M. 3:24 P. M.
Accommodation, 6:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.

LEWISTOWN BRANCH.
Accommodation, 6:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M.
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Lewistown, Mich.

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in Michigan for old established manufacturing wholesale house. See a year, sure pay. Heavy wages and experience required. Our references, any bank in any city. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 33 Dearborn St., Chicago. sept 27-101

WE BUY THE FARMERS
Grain,
Potatoes
And other
Farm
Products
FOR
Cash or Trade
AND
Extra Good Groceries
—AND—
Dry Goods and Hardware
—AT—
Reasonable Prices.
BUY OUR
Staley's Underwear
—AND—
Garland Stoves.
Selling, Hanson &
Company,
Grayling, - Michigan

THE New Bazaar!
I take the pleasure to announce to the people of Grayling and vicinity, that I have opened in connection with my Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoe Department a Bazaar. Come all, and buy yourself rich.

R. MEYERS,
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing House,
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary.
Regular \$10.00
Dictionary for \$3.75.

Greatly enlarged and revised to date. Advantages of Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary over every other dictionary published. First, it is the latest. Dictionary published containing all new words, phrases and definitions that are known to the present time. Second, it contains fully 25,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's International Dictionary. Third, it contains fully 45,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's and Worcester's Latest Unabridged Dictionaries. Fourth, it contains fully 270,000 pages, being about 250 pages more than Webster's International Dictionary. Fifth, it contains 50 more pages of Dictionary matter than any of the latest Dictionaries. Sixth, the arrangement is superior to that of any other Dictionary published, for it gives first the words of the English Language defined originally by Noah Webster, which is followed by all the new words, phrases and definitions that have come into use up to date. Seventh, the exact reference is given to all quotations, together with the author, while in other Dictionaries the author only is cited. Eighth, it is cheaper in price than any other Dictionary. Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary is printed on first-class paper, made expressly for this book, from clear type, and is handsomely and substantially bound in elegant half Russia, marbled edges, for only \$3.75. For the student, the business man, the home and the library this Dictionary has absolutely no equal. Send your order now. ONLY \$3.75. Send for our special illustrated book catalogue, free. Address all orders to:

THE WERNER COMPANY,
Publishers and Manufacturers, AKRON, OHIO.
(The Werner Company is thoroughly reliable.)—Editor.

SYRUP OF TAR
Wild Cherry
FOR BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces, And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

Mortgage Sale.
WHEREAS, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage bearing date of the 25th day of January A. D. 1898, and executed by John J. Kegan (as a purchase money mortgage) of the city of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and state of Michigan, to Robert R. Pointer of the same place, and recorded on the 30th day of January A. D. 1898, in Liber E of mortgages, on pages 550 and 551 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Robert R. Pointer to Don A. Lochbeller of the City of Detroit, Michigan, on the 25th day of March A. D. 1898, in Liber E of mortgages, on page 457, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Mich., and which said mortgage was again duly assigned by said Don A. Lochbeller to Chas. C. Maxon on the 31st day of July A. D. 1900, which said assignment was duly recorded on the 7th day of September A. D. 1900, in Liber G of mortgages, on pages 392 and 393 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, for principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of five hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$595.68) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Saturday, the 8th day of December A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, county of Crawford and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court of the county of Crawford is held), by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage or a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs, charges and expenses allowed by law together with an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars. The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four (34) town twenty-five (25) north of range two (2) west, containing sixty acres of land or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated September the 8th A. D. 1900.
CHAS. C. MAXON, Assignee.
O. PALMER, Att'y for Assignee.
sept 13-13w

Mortgage Sale.
Default has been made in the condition of a mortgage dated August 31st, 1893, recorded in office of register of deeds of Crawford county, Michigan, September 7th, 1893, in Liber E of mortgages, on page 10, made and executed by Charles C. Maxon and Jesse L. Lamb, mortgagors, to David C. Osborn, mortgagee. There is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at this date for principal interest and taxes, four hundred dollars, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by statute. No proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises in said mortgage described will be sold at public venue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Crawford County, Michigan, situate in the village of Grayling, in said county, that being the place where the Circuit Court of the county of Crawford is held, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage, interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows:—All of the East half of the North-west quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north, of range two, west, Crawford county, Michigan.

Dated Aug. 2nd 15th, 1900.
DAVID OSBORN, Mortgagee.
C. H. GLEASON, Attorney for Mortgagee, August 13-13w
Grayling Rapids, Mich.

COLTIER & CO.
GRAYLING, MICH.
Is prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING

We have a Fine Stock of WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.
Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Riggs! Riggs! Nov. 23.

Attend the Social Dance at the Opera House, Nov. 29.

A good house to rent. Enquire at Avalanche office.

R. Meyers has added a Bazaar to his business. Read his new Ad.

A. B. Royce's grist-mill, of Luzerne is running Tuesdays and Fridays.

Muresco is the best Wall Fish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Born—Wednesday, Nov. 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilcox, a daughter.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Born—Friday, Nov. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Beebe, a daughter.

Born—Nov. 16th to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jennings, a daughter.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Riggs a lecturer, humorist, and whistler combined. Strong in each line.

For Rent—1-room cottage, with wood shed, on Ogeonaw Street. Inquire of J. C. Hanson.

At the close of Riggs lecture, he will give a musical entertainment of half an hour or more.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

The first entertainment on the course will be given Friday evening, Nov. 23, by Spillman Riggs.

The official figures from the census bureau give Crawford county's population as 2,943.

Our store will be closed Friday, Nov. 30, on account of inventory. Salling, Hanson & Co.

For Rent—Five room cottage, with wood house and barn. Enquire of J. C. Hanson.

For the first time in the history of Crawford county the officers elect are all Republicans.

Hugo Schreiber and F. F. Hoessl, of Highway, were in town last Saturday.

All employees of the M. C. R. R. have been granted an increase of 10 per cent on their wages.

Rev. and Mrs. Willis returned from their trip to Alpena, Tuesday evening.

Marius Hanson, of Toledo, arrived in town Tuesday evening, to attend the funeral of his grandfather.

Miss Emma Hanson returned on Tuesday evening from her visit with friends in southern Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Chittago returned on Tuesday from a two weeks visit with friends at Elk Rapids.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, C., Saturday afternoon the 24th, at the usual hour.

Regular meeting of Garfield Circle No. 16 L. O. G. A. R. Friday afternoon, Nov. 23rd, at 2 o'clock.

The Scandinavian Aid Society will give a Social Dance at the Opera House, Saturday, Nov. 24th, and a good time is anticipated.

It is hoped that everybody will secure a season ticket for the lecture and music course. None sold after Friday night, Nov. 23.

To Cure a Cold in one Day take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mrs. Dr. Woodworth was a delegate to the district meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the district, last week.

We have 2,000 bu. of very large nice white potatoes. Put in your winter potatoes from our store. Salling, Hanson & Co.

The adoption of the constitutional amendments regarding the taxation of railroads was carried by a large majority.

The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that the total Michigan collections were \$4,925,024.

If you want to spend a delightful evening attend the Social Dance at the Opera House, Nov. 29, for the benefit of the Grayling Band.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

ESTARVED—A red cow, and a calf about 5 months old. Cow is dehorned, and got tag in left ear with the name of N. Michelson. Finder will please inform N. Michelson and receive reward. nov22/1

Orders for parts of all kinds, and or all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Lots of snow and sleighing good, about 15 inches of "the beautiful" covers the ground.—Otsego Co. Herald.

From 12 to 16 inches of snow is reported in different parts of Southern Michigan. We have about 5 inches here.

Mr. S. C. Knight returned from a two months visit with relatives, at his old home, in New York state, last week.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 210, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 24th, at the usual hour.

W. S. Chalker brought down a fine lot of young cattle from the farm, the last of the week. They brought a nice bunch of cash.

The ladies of the M. E. Church are earnestly requested to meet at the Church parlors, Friday, P. M., for word and important business.

Rev. Willis and Mr. Fred. Sleight attended the meeting of the District Stewards at the M. E. Church for this district, at Alpena, last week.

Postmaster Bates made a flying trip to Bay City and other points, last Friday and Saturday to congratulate Gov. Bliss and Congressman Crump over their election.

O. Palmer went to Oscoda county, the beginning of the week, to look after deer he had corralled in the vicinity of the rancho. Venison will be apt to be a drug on the market.

Rev. King, of the First M. E. Church, Bay City, filled the pulpit at the M. E. church, last Sunday, both morning and evening, very acceptably, during the absence of Rev. Willis.

Messrs Forbes, Wilcox, Knight and McKay returned from their hunting trip to the Upper Peninsula, last week. Justice McKay was lucky enough to bag one deer and a large bear.

"Scratching" tickets on election day is an accomplishment, or habit that is practised in other localities than Grayling. At Harrisville, in Alpena county, there were but six straight tickets voted on the 6th inst., three Republican and three Democrat.

A man giving his name as John M. Koler, was arrested last Thursday night, for placing obstructions on the railroad track this side of Lewistown. He acknowledged his guilt, and gave his reason that he was mad at one of the conductors.

The next meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held at Grand Rapids, Dec. 26, 27 and 28.

The railroads have granted a half-fair rate, tickets for the going trip to be sold on Dec. 25 and 27, for the returning trip not later than Dec. 29.

Ladies, be sure and be present at the Woman's section of the Farmers' Institute, Dec. 5 and 6. Mrs. Perry of Charlotte, is to be speaker, and there is no reason why we should not have a good time. All inquiries cheerfully answered.

JENNIE ALEXANDER, Chairman.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society, of the Bay City District received the prize flag for the best work done during the year in increasing their membership 174, and a banner for having secured the greatest number of new subscribers to the Woman's Home Mission paper.

The slaughter of deer in the upper peninsula is proceeding at an alarming rate, and hunters say that there are twice as many deer being killed every day as there were last year. More than 1,150 licenses have been issued in Marquette county alone so far this season, and as the ground is covered with snow, the sportsmen find it easy to track.

The supreme court of Michigan last Thursday in the case of Patterson against the board of review of Grayling, decided that libraries belonging to individuals, whatever their character, are exempt from taxation under section 9 of the general tax law. The decision is important, as it determines the mooted question whether law libraries are exempt. The court holds that they are.

At the great land sale conducted by State Land Commissioner French in Lansing last week, 8,000 acres were sold to the highest bidder, and about 12,000 acres disposed of at private sale. The lands were well-praised and primary school lands. Land in Cheboygan county brought the highest price, \$56 per acre, the reason for the high price being that one bidder wanted the tract for a saw mill site, while a wealthy gentleman, who owns a handsome summer cottage adjoining the tract, did not propose to have it used for such purpose. The latter won out, but it cost him a good sum to score a victory.

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in Michigan for old established manufacturing wholesale house \$5000 a year salary. Don't miss this opportunity. One reference only. Write to J. W. Sorenson, 1111 Broadway, New York City.

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E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The Agricultural College officers will this winter make a test as to the value of sugarbeet pulp as a feed for stock. The result of the experiment will be watched with much interest.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

The question as to when a man is drunk has long been in dispute. In a case in Port Huron, Judge Atkinson decided that a man was never drunk unless he was unconscious.

Many of your friends, or people whom you know of, have contracted consumption, pneumonia or other fatal diseases by neglect of a simple cold or cough. Foley's Honey and Tar, a safe, sure, and pleasant cough medicine, would have saved them. It is guaranteed. L. Fournier.

The man who fastens his suspenders to his trousers with a safety pin or a sharp pointed single nail isn't lying awake at nights over the report that the Prince of Wales wears creaseless breeches.

Geo. A. Points, Upper Sandusky, Ohio, writes: "I have been using Foley's Honey and Tar, for hoarseness and find it the best remedy I ever tried. It stopped the cough immediately and relieved all soreness." L. Fournier.

STRAYED—to my premises, near Frederic, two weeks ago, and in my keeping since, a red cow, with white belly, tips of horns cut off. Owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. Otherwise I shall dispose of the animal according to law. Dated Oct. 25th, 1900. Oct. 25—6w ALEX. YOUNG.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to cure, and will prevent pneumonia or consumption if taken in time. L. Fournier.

STRAYED—a red cow about five years old, with long straight horns and a tin tag in right ear, with a red calf at her foot, now about five months old, has been gone nearly two months. The finder will receive reward for her return or information as to where she will be found. O. PALMER.

Christmas Gifts.

What is more appropriate than an enlarged portrait of some loved one. For the next 20 days the Imperial Art Studio will take orders for enlarging at greatly reduced prices, and deliver them at your homes one week before Christmas.

10x20 portrait in extra finished grade crayon, including a handsome 6 in. gilt frame, \$3.25.

16x20 portrait, extra finished grade water color, same frame, \$3.75.

Special prices on oil paintings.

Don't fail to take advantage of this great offer. Samples of portraits and frames can be seen at my studio. IMPERIAL ART STUDIO.

Recommends it to Trainers.

G. H. Hansen, Lima, O., Engineer L. B. & W. R. R., writes: "I have been troubled a great deal with backache. I was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure, and one bottle immediately relieved me. I will gladly recommend it to any one, especially my friends among the trainers, who are usually similarly afflicted." L. Fournier.

Michigan is the Banner Republican state in the union. Bryan only carrying one county in the state. St. Joseph county, and the disgrace of that county—only amounted to between seventy and eighty majority for the "peerless leader."

J. Odgers of Frostburg, Md., writes: "I had a very bad attack of kidney complaint and tried Foley's Kidney Cure which gave me immediate relief and I was perfectly cured after taking two bottles." Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by a plying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

H. B. Baker, Secretary of the State Board of Health, is sending out circulars urging people to be vaccinated and especially asks men in lumber camps to do so. The smallpox scare is quite general about the state, and it is respectfully urged that citizens be on the safe side and be vaccinated. It can do no harm and may save you from the dread disease.

Mrs. T. Bridgeman of Marshallville, Mich., was troubled with salt rheum for thirty years and had tried a number of doctors without relief. After two or three applications of Hammer Salve, her hands became better and in a short time she was entirely cured. L. Fournier.

SAY! WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

I AM Walmar Jorgenson's

GOING TO after Underwear and Shoes for myself and family. Everybody says he has the finest line in the city. All new stuff and prices lower than his competitors. He sells Rindge Kalmbach School Shoes for boys and girls. My wife wears his J. C. C. Corset, and makes the finest bread out of McArthur's Patent Flour, and we all drink Black Cross Tea and Ja-Vo Blend Coffee, because the Doctor says they are healthy. His motto is: Good goods, quick sales and small profits. Don't forget the place!

WALMAR JORGENSEN, Successor to Claggett & Blair.

Having opened a first-class blacksmith shop, I am prepared to give prompt attention to all work entrusted to me. Horse shoeing and wagon work a specialty. Agricultural implements and machinery repaired.

WM. MOSHER, Frederic, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels," OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE, Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.

Don't buy your Christmas presents till you see what the ladies of the M. E. Church will have for sale at the Fair. Books, china, bedding, dolls, pillows, aprons, skirts, fancy work, etc., etc. Orders for anything to be made for Christmas will be taken by the president, Mrs. Woodworth.

Rasmus Peterson an old and respected citizen of Grayling, departed this life, Monday evening, after a short illness, at the home of Mr. J. K. Hanson, in his 78th year. He was the father of Mrs. Louis Jenson, of Gaylord, and Mrs. J. K. Hanson and Mr. Peter Rasmussen, of this place, who have the sympathy of the entire community in their loss. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Bekker, of the Lutheran church, yesterday, of which he was a member and regular attendant.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. LIVE STOCK YARDS, Detroit Nov. 20, 1900.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.50@4.75; heavy butchers cattle, \$4.25@4.50; common \$3.50@3.75; calves, \$1.00@2.00; stockers and feeders active at \$2.75@3.75.

Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@50.00; calves, active at \$5.00@7.00.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and higher; prime lambs \$4.75@5.00; mixed \$3.50@5.00; culls \$2.00@3.00.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fat receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$4.80@4.85; Yorkers \$4.75@4.80; pigs \$4.75@4.80; rough \$3.75@4.60; stags, 4-off, cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich., November 16th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named Settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on December 20, 1900, viz: Homestead application No. 9021, Gertrude M. Hartman, for the W¹/₂ of NE¹/₄ of NW¹/₄ of Section 8, T. 25 N. R. 1 W.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles E. Kellogg, William Cook, George M. Cook, Conrad Welmes, all of Jack Pine, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, REGISTER

nov22-5w

Going out of Business!

On or before January 1st, 1901, my entire stock of goods must be closed out

Regardless of Cost.

Having decided to make the change, I shall offer the entire stock at such prices as will insure the sale, and quote below a few of the prices, which will guarantee that the sale is genuine. Read and be convinced.

All our Prints at 5c, worth 6 and 7c.

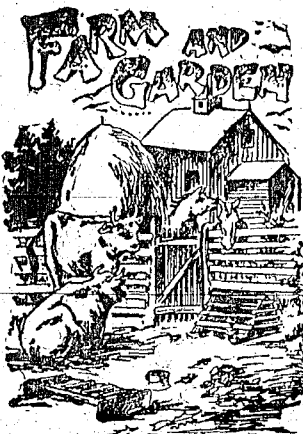
All our Gingham 5c, worth 7 and 8c.

Cotton Shirting at 7c per yard.

4-4 unbleached Cotton at 5c per yard.

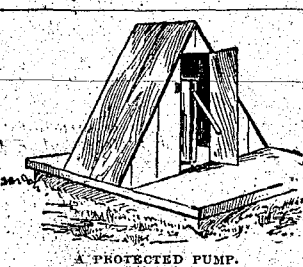
Plain white and colored Outing Flannels from 5c up.

<



Protecting the Pump.

The cut tells its own story. The pump is thus enclosed at slight cost of labor and kept from "freezing up" during cold snaps in winter. If stock is to be watered, a spout can pass through the rear side of the covering, to be removed and the opening closed when not in use. Scores of hours are consumed on many farms in winter "thawing out" pumps. A little protection of this sort will save much labor. The water in a well from which cattle are to be watered can also be kept much warmer if the platform is closely banked with hay to keep out the cold air. It is essential not only to keep the pump from "freezing up," but also to keep the temperature of the water in the well as high as possible, since very cold water is undesirable for



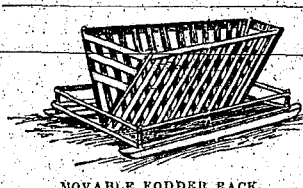
A PROTECTED PUMP.

any stock, and particularly undesirable for cows in milk and growing young stock.—New York Tribune.

Clover Sick Land.

We used to hear much of land getting clover sick, or so that while rich enough for corn or most of the usual farm crops, it seemed not to be suitable for clover. Either the seed would fail to catch or the water would die out before they had attained size enough to show them above the other grasses. Perhaps on a poor field near by there would be a good crop of clover growing, sown with seed from the same bag and under the same conditions of season. When we first noticed this we saw that the farmers who had used wood ashes on their fields had no trouble in growing clover, and that in pastures where bushes had been cut and burned there were often bunches of clover, which frequently of white clover, that came in and remained until they were killed out by being fed too closely. This led us to believe the clover would be benefited by the use of wood ashes or any form of potash. Then we noticed that farmers who used a commercial fertilizer in addition to their manure had no trouble in growing clover. Later studies showed us that lime formed a considerable part of both ashes and the superphosphates, and thus we do not hesitate to advise any one to apply lime where they wish to grow clover, and to use acid phosphate and manure or potash when they sow the seed, or as topdressing afterward. We think these are a sure remedy for clover-sick soil.—Exchange.

Rack for Fodder. A very good fodder rack for cattle is made either of poles or of lumber. A plank will answer for the bottom of the rack proper, and the boards should be far enough apart to let the cattle get



MOVABLE FODDER RACK.

the fodder freely from the rack. The outside rack will catch the surplus and stock will pick that over later on when the supply runs short in the rack. It is built on runners so it can be moved from place to place with a team. The outside rack should be made of heavy poles, as the reaching of the cattle will break ordinary lumber.

Use Skim Milk.

Skim milk is a food which contains muscle and flesh-forming material in a form to be readily taken up and digested by the system. Milk that has been skimmed has really lost but a small amount of its value as a food, the cream consisting considerably of fat, which in itself is the least nutritious part of the milk, except to create warmth. The cheesy matter left in the milk is its most valuable part for food and tends to produce a vigorous, healthy growth when fed to calves, pigs and chickens. If chickens were fed less corn and more skim milk, it would not only be to their lasting benefit, but it would also eventually result in financial benefit to the farmer.—Poultry Keeper.

To Prevent Calves Sucking.

To prevent calves and young stock from sucking themselves, procure at your grocer's, or druggists one pound of cayenne pepper, pour one-half pint boiling water on one tablespoonful and let it steep a few minutes. Tie a soft piece of cloth on the end of a long stick, and with this scrub the pepper solution over the cow's udder. If this is persevered in they will have no more trouble.—Mrs. J. Coffey, Farmers' Advocate.

Candied Honey.

At the approach of winter, says American Gardening, extracted honey will candy or crystallize unless kept in a temperature above 80 degrees, and even then with some kinds of honey it is difficult to prevent it from candying. This is regarded by most beekeepers as a test of its purity. Honey that has been adulterated with glucose or other

foreign matter as a rule will not granulate or crystallize when kept in a moderately cool place. Honey that has granulated may be restored to its liquid form by placing the bottle or jar in a pan and setting on the kitchen stove or range. The pan should be partly filled with water and heated slowly until the honey is melted. If melted gradually and only heated enough to restore it to its liquid state, it does not injure or impair the flavor in the least.

Winter Work.

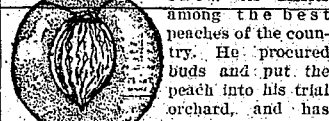
The farmer should rejoice at the approach of winter, not because it will be a season of rest, but because it will give him an opportunity to do so many things that he has neglected in the hurry of planting, cultivating and harvesting. There are many little things for which there seems to be no great haste. They can be done at any time, and that means that they are never done, or done in great haste when they reach the point where they must be done. When we were farming we used the days when it was not suitable weather to work out of doors in putting all tools and machinery in good condition, including farm wagons and carriages, and they were painted, if they needed it, which most of them did even after one year's use. The work might not have been done very artistically, but the paint served to protect the wood from the weather. Then harnesses were cleaned, mended and oiled, and repairs made on gates, fences, etc., while during the pleasant days manure was drawn out, and the summer wood brought home. All this so helped when the spring work began that if we desired to go on a farm again we should much prefer to take it in November than March, unless we were sure that our predecessor had been one who spent the winter days in getting ready for the coming season.—American Cultivator.

Healthy Cows, Wholesome Food.

Good butter, pure butter, so well made that it does not need to be renovated, and that has the aroma and flavor which it can obtain only from healthy cows, fed upon wholesome food, and which will be destroyed by uncleanly surroundings, is the most palatable of all the fat foods that man can take, or most of men, and it is also one of the most digestible. There may be exceptions among the pure vegetable oils, says the American Cultivator, but there is none among the animal fats that we know. It should be regarded as a necessity rather than a luxury, particularly for children and invalids, and we think that many of them would be benefited by a more liberal use of it. Good food is cheaper than the use of medicine, and we think the dose of cod liver oil so often advised by physicians might well be given up and a liberal use of pure cream and good butter be substituted in its place for the benefit of the health of the patient in many cases. It is not economy to limit the use of any wholesome food product that the stomach can digest at the risk of enfeebled health.

The Crothers Peach.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, while living in Kansas, came across a peach called Crothers, which he thinks worthy to show its merits



CROTHERS PEACH.

among the best peaches of the country. He procured buds and put the peach into his trial orchard, and has been so much pleased with the variety that he mentions it as without an equal of its color and season combined. It has also been fruiting at the experimental station at South Haven, Mich., for several years, where it is much liked. The tree is a very abundant and regular bearer, strong growth and somewhat drooping form. The fruit is of medium size, nearly round in shape, not pointed, and has a slight suture on one side; color, creamy white, with a bright red cheek, making a handsome appearance; flesh, creamy white, red at pit, very juicy, melting; flavor, rich, mild, vinous and very pleasant.—Rural New Yorker.

Grain Weevils.

Those who are troubled by weevils in the grain bins or their barns should not forget that bisulphide of carbon is a sure preventive of their ravages. About one ounce of it is sure death to all that would be in a hundred pounds of grain and other seed, and vials of that size just thrust down into the surface and unworked will go to the bottom of the bin, as its fumes are heavier than the air. As it is explosive take care not to carry any light near it. It is also sure death to other insects and to squirrels and rats. Do not use more than the above amount, as it may prevent germination of the seed.

Drilling Grain.

The Minnesota experiment station used for several years drilled wheat by the side of wheat sown broadcast. These were field tests on considerable areas, and they found an average that the drilled wheat yielded 50 per cent more than that which was broadcast. The results were most marked in seasons when the soil was dry, as the seeds were well covered at a uniform depth by the drill, and thus germinated more freely and evenly.

Sowing Timothy.

In my opinion there is no better way of getting a good stand of timothy than to put the ground in good order and sow the seed about the last week in September or first of October, one bushel to six acres. I have sown in corn the last time I worked the corn and got the best kind of a stand of timothy and clover, remarks a correspondent in National Stockman.

Make No Change.

If a farmer in a good condition for dairying, he had better keep along with it, always striving for excellence in the business, while, if grazing and beef producing are his preference and in his line, they should be followed up with equal diligence and carefulness.—American Cultivator.

Sheep's Faces.

The face of a sheep does not only indicate elegance of form generally, but it is the more sure and certain indication of the best feeding quality.—Sheep Breeder.

BOLEROS WILL STAY.

THEY APPEAR TO BE MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

Great Proportion of the New Gowns Have This Sort of Waist Finish—Many Pretty Waistcoats Are Also Seen—Fashion Notes from New York.

New York correspondence:

IT IS VERY interesting to note that the bolero is a feature of many new gowns. Many sorts are popular, the acceptances ranging from the really formal, gentlemanly affair, to a mere suggestion. The bolero, so frequent an addition to bodices, is often planned to suggest the upper part of an under-waist, over which a waistcoat is worn to show where the coat opens, or a bolero may hang free. Often the waistcoat is no more than a scarf or sash effect. Some very stunning ones of plaid satin are made with high collar in Napoleon fashion, and are open all the way to just above the waist line. The jacket or bolero

may be adapted very prettily to low-cut styles. This was a white panne velvet, appliqued with pink velvet roses and foliage. Gilt cord and buttons secured the bolero, whose cut-out was finished with white crepe de chine. Back of this is a very different velvet gown, the stuff being black and spotted with white. Bolero and epaulettes were cream lace. Collar and belt were white satin banded with crimson velvet. Truly, the bolero is in the best of company, and it will remain so all winter.

Princess gowns are to be worn as much as ever this winter, though the cut will fall of popularity as probably it always



NEWNESS ABOVE THE BELT.

lero for wear over such is made with neck stayed low and cutless. The front that shows where the waistcoat opens has its own collar, rather low. Such a front need not even remotely suggest gentlemanly finish. It may quite contrast the waistcoat in femininity and daintiness. Waistcoats usually are sleeveless, but long, funnel cuffs, or cuffs to turn back, are made to match the waistcoat, and either are attached to the dress sleeve or are made detachable. Of course the waistcoat is often a mere effect of pieces set in. The real thing is sleeveless, has cotton or silk back and is not intended to be seen without the protection of the jacket. It is worn over a real shirt waist, and is deemed especially becoming by those who imagine the shirt waist gives them a bulky look. Blouse waistcoats of brilliant stain are worn with sash belting, scarlet broadcloth, regular fancy vesting and duck in

must. As adapted to the bolero is unnecked, and may be shown front. Tiny ones of this design are made in heavy lace or in cut cloth stuff. A distinct grade of the princess gown follows the lines of the figure closely except right in front, where it bags free. As a rule

women are belted, and skirt and bodice are separate. Usually, too, something about the bodice makes it one with the skirt, though the separate skirt is still in demand. Entirely plain skirts are rare except in tailor suits or unless accompanied by bodices so finished as to be the dominant feature of the costume. The bodice of the third gown in the first pictured group was unusual, and because of being put with an entirely plain skirt in demand. Entirely plain skirts are rare except in tailor suits or unless accompanied by bodices so finished as to be the dominant feature of the costume. The bodice of the third gown in the first pictured group was unusual, and because of being put with an entirely plain skirt in demand. Entirely plain skirts are rare except in tailor suits or unless accompanied by bodices so finished as to be the dominant feature of the costume. 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Motherhood

**\$5,000
REWARD**

Owing to the fact that some people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank of New York, \$5,000 which will be paid to any person who will show that the following testimonial is not genuine, or were published without the written permission of—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

How shall a mother who is weak and sick with some female trouble bear healthy children?
How anxious women ought to be to give their children the blessing of a good constitution!
Many women long for a child to bless their home, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs, they are barren.
Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the parts, curing all displacements and inflammation.
Actual sterility in women is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all expectant or would-be mothers.

Mrs. A. D. Jarret, Belmont, Ohio, writes:
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I must write and tell you what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. Before taking your medicine I was unable to carry a babe to maturity, having lost two—one at six months and one at seven. The doctor said next time I would die, but thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I did not die, but am the proud mother of a six months old girl baby. She weighs nineteen pounds and has never seen a sick day in her life. She is the delight of our home."

Mrs. Whitney's Gratitude.
From the time I was sixteen years old till I was twenty-three I was troubled with weakness of the kidneys and terrible pains when my monthly periods came on. I made up my mind to try your medicine. The doctor said I never would be able to get my full time and have a living child, as I was constitutionally weak. I had lost a baby at seven months and half. The next time I continued to take your Compound, and I said then, if I want my full time and my baby lived to be three months old, I should send a letter to you. My baby is now seven months old, and is as healthy and hearty as any one could wish. I cannot express my gratitude to you. I was so bad that I did not dare to go away from home to stay any length of time. Praise God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and may others who are suffering do as I did and find relief. Wishing you success in the future as in the past, and may many homes be brightened as mine has been.—Mrs. L. Z. Whitney, 4 Flint St., Somerville, Mass.

The medicine that cures the ills of women is
**Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound.**

**\$3.00
W. L. DOUGLAS
SHOES \$3.50**

The real worth of W. L. Douglas shoes is \$3.00 and \$3.50 compared with other makes which cost \$4.00 to \$5.00. Our \$4.00 Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price. Over 1,000,000 satisfied wearers.

WE USE FAST COLOR EYELETS.
One pair of W. L. Douglas shoes will positively outwear two pairs of any other make. \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes.

WE ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS OF MEN'S \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes in the world. We make and sell more \$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the U. S.

BEST \$3.50 SHOE. BEST \$3.00 SHOE.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas shoes are sold than any other make is because they ARE THE BEST. Your dealer should keep them. We give our dealer exclusive sale in each town. Take no substitutes. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes. They are the only shoes that will outwear any other make. If your dealer will not get them for you, write direct to factory, enclosing price and the extra for express. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Shoes will reach you anywhere. Catalogue free. W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass.

**LIBBY'S
Premier Soups
TEN CENTS**

Libby's soups are as good as soups can be. Some cooks may know how to make soups good. None can make them better—none so cheaply. Six plates of delicious soup for 10 cents—and think of the butter saved!

Oxtail, Mulligatawny, Chicken, Mock Turtle, Tomato, Vegetable, and Chicken Gumbo.

At your grocers, in cans ready for instant serving—just heat them.
LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY
Chicago

Write for our booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

ASTHMA
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in five minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by all druggists. One box sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00. Six boxes \$5.00. Write for particulars. Popham's Asthma Specific, 301 West 11th Street, New York.

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA
Immediately relieved, positively cured by "Rheumatism." Prepared only by the Rheumatism Company, 301 West 11th Street, New York.

FOR SALE—FORTUNES MADE IN TROPICAL
Climates. A royal tropical building, Chicago, Ill.

According to Value.
Doctor—It doesn't appear to me that I am called upon to show any more tendency toward you in the matter of my bill. I could not have been more attentive to you during your long and perilous sickness if I had been your own brother, and I am sure you were kind in your acknowledgment of that service on your recovery.
Patient—Very true, doctor; but, estimating your bill on the basis of the customary professional charges for such services, I feel that I am justified in considering it exorbitant, even admitting that you saved my life.
Doctor—Oh, on that basis I presume I ought to cut the bill about 75 per cent.
Boston Courier.

NEARLY A BREAKDOWN.

Mrs. Oberg, a prominent Minnesota lady, tells a remarkable story.
Albert Lea, Minn., Nov. 10, 1900.—(Special.)—There are few men and women in this State, or indeed in the whole Northwest, who have not heard, or do not know personally, Mrs. Henriette C. Oberg of this city.

Mrs. Oberg was Judge of Linen and Linen Fabrics at the World's Fair, at Chicago, and Superintendent of the Exhibit at the International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., in 1898. Mrs. Oberg is Secretary of the National Flax, Hemp and Ramie Association, and Assistant Editor of the "Flaxist."

Her official duties are naturally very onerous, and involve the great deal of traveling and living away from home. She says:

"During the World's Fair at Chicago, my official duties so taxed my strength that I thought I would have to give them up. Through the continual change of food and irregular meal hours, and a poor quality of water, I lost my appetite, and became weak and nervous in the extreme. My kidneys refused to perform their usual duties. One of my assistants advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and sent for a box. I am pleased to say that I derived immediate and permanent benefit. I used three boxes, and feel ten years younger."

"I have great confidence in the efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and am always glad to speak a good word in their favor."
"Dodd's Kidney Pills are weak women's best friend."
All Dealers, 50 cents a box.

Excommunication in England.
Greater excommunication, an unusual punishment in the Church of England, has been pronounced by the Bishop of Litchfield against a clergyman convicted of grossly immoral conduct.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!
Ask your Grocer to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adults. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/2 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

The San Francisco, a river of Brazil, is 1,400 miles in length, and was so called because it was discovered on the feast day of St. Francis.

Lane's Family Medicine.
Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures all head-aches. Price 25c and 50c.

Gov. De Forest Richards, of Wyoming, is one of the greatest nincompoops of the West.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds. N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The average man consumes about sixty ounces of water or other fluids per day.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Hooper*

**ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.**
Genuine
**Carter's
Little Liver Pills.**
Must Bear Signature of *Wm. D. Hooper*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

PREPARED BY J. C. CARTER, SMALL PLANET, N. Y.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

**What Shall We
Have for Dessert?**
This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,
a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! No baking! Add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

**Dr. Bull's
Cough Syrup**
Get the genuine. Refuse imitations.
Salvation in Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all Lung Affections. 15c and 25c.

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CENTER OF POPULATION.

Recent Census Shows Star of Empire Centered in Middle Westward.

Westward the star of empire still trends its way. The census of 1900 will show that the center of population of the United States has moved some distance nearer the Pacific coast. Officials of the census office say the pivotal point of the great American population is now following the star of empire and keeping pace with Bishop Berkeley's star of prophecy.

The westward movement of this most interesting mathematical spot has not been as great during the decade just ended as in past decades, but it is highly important to know that the trend of the past hundred years has not come to a full stop with the close of the nineteenth century.

From data already in hand it is roughly estimated that the center of population during the last decade has been about twenty miles to the west and eight miles to the north of the center in 1890. Ten years ago the center was near the town of Greensburg, Ind. It is now in the vicinity of Columbus, Ind., probably no more than six or seven miles from that city in a northerly direction. Only the official calculation is now following the star of empire and keeping pace with Bishop Berkeley's star of prophecy.

The westward march of the center of population since the foundation of the republic is shown in the following table:
1790—Twenty-three miles east of Baltimore, Md.
1800—Eighteen miles west of Baltimore, Md.
1810—Forty miles north of Washington, D. C.
1820—Thirty miles north of Woodstock, Va.
1830—Nineteenth mile west of Woodstock, Va.
1840—Twenty miles north of Washington, D. C.
1850—Twenty miles south of Washington, D. C.
1860—Twenty miles south of Chillicothe, Mo.
1870—Twenty miles north of Cincinnati, Ohio.
1880—Twenty miles east of Cincinnati, Ohio.
1890—Twenty miles east of Columbus, Ind.
1900—Seven miles north of Columbus, Ind.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF ARMY.
Total of 98,790 is shown by Adjutant General Corbin.
The annual report of Adjutant General Corbin to the Secretary of War for the year ending June 30, 1900, is a complete statistical record of the army of the United States. It shows that the regular army consists of 2,532 officers and 33,861 enlisted men, and the volunteer army of 1,548 officers and 31,039 enlisted men, a grand total of 98,790, not including the hospital corps, which is not counted as a part of the effective strength of the army.

The regular and volunteer army at present consists of the following: United States, 908 officers, of whom 76 are volunteer officers, and 18,898 enlisted men, all regulars; Alaska, 41 officers, 1,088 enlisted men; Porto Rico, 98 officers, 2,400 enlisted men; Cuba, 200 officers, 5,468 enlisted men; Philippine Islands, 2,867 officers, 69,101 enlisted men; Hawaiian Islands, 6 officers, 219 enlisted men; China, 80 officers, 2,000 men. There are 879 volunteers enlisted in Porto Rico, and 30,200 in the Philippines. These are the only places where volunteer enlisted men are serving. Some staff officers are serving in nearly all of the places.

The deaths reported in the army, both regular and volunteer, by the same division are: United States, 14 officers, 264 men; Alaska, 3 men; Cuba, 7 officers, 146 men; Porto Rico, 36 men; Hawaii, 1 officer and 4 men; Philippine Islands, 49 officers, 1,338 men; at sea, 3 officers, 84 men. Total, 74 officers and 1,930 men.

In seven instances, owing to an error, officers dying have been counted twice, once as regulars and then again as volunteers; the actual total being 67 officers dead.

During the year there were discharged from the service 32,392 men, 3,000 of whom were discharged on account of disability. The casualties in the Chinese campaign between July 1 and Oct. 1 were 6 officers and 200 enlisted men.

In the statistics given is a table showing the chronological list of actions in the Philippine Islands from Feb. 4, 1898, to June 30, 1900. The losses in killed and wounded. The totals show 83 officers and 476 men killed, and 147 officers and 2,976 men wounded.

Fourteen new dining cars are being delivered to the Santa Fe road.

The 800 line will soon add three giant freight engines to its rolling stock.

A new electric road is being built between Lima and Minster, Ohio. It will be thirty miles long.

Ten locomotives for the Cape railway in Africa will be shipped by an Eastern firm in a few days.

The new steel bridge of the Lake Shore road over the Sandusky bay at Tremont, Ohio, has been finished.

Net earnings of the Canadian Pacific for September decreased \$88,185 from those of the preceding year.

Grain rates from Chicago to the principal Atlantic coast cities have been advanced on an average of 2 1/2 cents per 100 pounds.

Business of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road has so increased that storage buildings at several points are to be enlarged.

Work of double tracking the Northwestern between Cole and Carroll, Iowa, a distance of eighty-six miles, will be started early in the spring.

An order for eighty steel ballast cars of 80,000 pounds capacity each has been placed by the Lake Shore road. This company will do considerable repair work.

An officer of the Nickel Plate road says there will be no amalgamation of the system with the Lake Shore for the reason that a statute in Ohio forbids the consolidation of parallel competing lines.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, states that a contract has been signed by officers of the Ohio Southern and Erie roads by which the latter will operate its trains into Springfield over the tracks of the former line after Dec. 1.

Live stock business on Western roads presents a new condition. The shipments are said to be considerably lighter, but the shipments of horses are said to more than offset the shortage. A great many bronchos are being taken east.

A new device for the consumption of smoke given off by locomotives has been invented and tried in the satisfaction of several experts. It is claimed to be a perfect smoke consumer, irrespective of the moving or stationary position of locomotives. The cost of equipping an engine with the device is said to be \$25.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, at a meeting in New York City, decided to reorganize the association and continue the work of opposition to the Republican policy in the Philippines.

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WORK FOR CONGRESS.

MAY BE EXTRA SESSION TO DISPOSE OF BUSINESS.

Needs of the Army with Appropriations and Apportionment Urgent—Nicaragua Canal Bill Must Also Be Taken Up in Senate on Dec. 10.

Washington Correspondence:
THE short session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which will begin on Dec. 3 and continue until March 4, will have a number of very important bills up for consideration, and the uncompleted work will probably compel the President to call an extra session of Congress early next year, possibly as early as the call for the Fifty-fifth Congress four years ago, which met on March 15, 1897.

The appropriations bills have the right of way at the short session, and as these must be passed before the close of the session or Congress fail to provide for the government, Chairman Cannon in the House and Chairman Allison in the Senate will take no chances by allowing general legislation to endanger the bills prepared by the committees on appropriations. These bills will monopolize a good part of the three months of the session.

There are two bills which must be considered outside of the appropriation bills. These are the bills for the reorganization of the army. The apportionment under the new census law is obligatory. The constitution requires that the apportionment of Representatives according to population must be made within ten years from the date of the last apportionment. The Fifty-first Congress made the last apportionment at the short session in February, 1891. This makes it necessary that the Fifty-sixth Congress shall make the new apportionment.

New Appointments to Be Made.
The census returns are ready, and Congressmen Hopkins of Illinois, as chairman of the census committee, will have a bill prepared to apportion the representation to the House. The present apportionment is one Representative for every 173,991. The increase in population will make necessary an increase in the number of Representatives to about 200,000, as that will keep the membership of the House about as it now is in numbers. On this basis Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Ohio will each gain one Representative, and several other Western States would each gain one. There need be little time consumed with such legislation, unless the Crumpacker bill is brought forward and an effort made to make the basis of representation in the South exclusive of those disfranchised by reason of their color. The Crumpacker bill would predetermine a fight which would consume much time.

The Nicaragua bill, which passed the House last May, is before the Senate, and by special order it will be taken up in that body at 2 o'clock on Dec. 10. Senator Morgan secured unanimous consent to this special order on the closing day of the long session, and he will be on hand to insist on the Senate taking up the canal bill. The bill will not be passed until the Senate has taken some action on the Hay-Panama treaty.

The Hay-Panama treaty, which was passed by the House last May, is before the Senate, and by special order it will be taken up in that body at 2 o'clock on Dec. 10. Senator Morgan secured unanimous consent to this special order on the closing day of the long session, and he will be on hand to insist on the Senate taking up the canal bill. The bill will not be passed until the Senate has taken some action on the Hay-Panama treaty.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for the paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, and necessarily for publication, but with an understanding that the name of the author will be withheld if so desired. We are not responsible for the return of unsolicited material.

Does it soothe your agony at all to know that coal costs \$14 a ton in France?

Two street cars collided and Kazymierz Jasynski and Maryanna Iwaszkiewicz were married in Chicago—all in the same day.

The New York Journal uses the word "censurists" to describe the disorder of those cities dissatisfied with the official count of their population.

The latest Armenian atrocity reported is the vandalism of the lecturer from Armenia who has been caught in the act of tearing valuable engravings from books in the New York libraries.

Two sisters married twin brothers in West Virginia with triplets as results in both families. This, says the Kansas City Times, is the first recorded instance where the double rule of three was brought into requisition in accumulating population.

A novel advertisement for American manufacturers is given in the statement that the Witwatersrand mines have, through motives of patriotism, placed a large order for coal cars in England, though American firms offered to supply the cars for less money and at a shorter time.

About half of all the cotton goods we sell abroad goes to China, which purchased last year over \$10,000,000 worth of our sheetings, drills, jeans and other grades. They are landed in Shanghai, and 90 per cent of the goods is forwarded at once to Chong, Tien-tsin and Newchwang for the North China markets. A little over 6 per cent is sold in cities up the Yangtze River and the remainder is consumed in Shanghai and its neighborhood.

This is an age of freedom in dress and appearance. The story books of our grandparents spoke of the eccentricity of a man who allowed a beard to grow on his face. Of twenty-two contributors to a new encyclopedia, whose portraits have been recently published, all but five are strangers to the razor. The familiar group of portraits of our Presidents shows no well-bearded man until Abraham Lincoln's time. The three military Presidents, Grant, Hayes and Garfield, each wore a full beard. Both of the leading presidential candidates to-day are closely shaven. Although the present fashion chiefly of young men is that of a smooth face, the fashion is not imperative. "Every man may follow it or defy it without being queer."

A capacity for taking pains in business plans and products is more and more a condition of success. Australian butter-packing may serve as an example. Shipments are secured against deterioration by placing the butter in boxes made of plates of window glass, the edges being closed by applying gummed paper. The boxes are covered with layers of plaster of paris, and then wrapped in specially prepared water-proof packing paper. Such methods help to raise the average of attention to details. The reluctance of human beings to eat unappetizing things increases. It pays to make food offered for sale attractive in form as well as substance. The high standard is money in the pocket of the dealer and health for the consumer. The converse is true. This country has lost a once-promising trade in exporting cheese. Those who ruined the trade know how they did it, but they should be too much ashamed of themselves to tell the world how it was done.

A St. Louis man, who was young, had work and a future that might have been successful, bought a bunch of roses, arranged them on his breast and drank a fatal dose of morphine. He had repeatedly told his friends that life was not worth living. This is but one case showing the prevalence of the pessimistic spirit. Every day or so the newspapers record the deaths of persons, frequently young girls and even children, who had become imbued with that disgust of life which destroys hope and faith and courage. Roughly speaking, the world is divided between the pessimists and the optimists. And the strange fact is that many persons who are healthy and in comfortable circumstances are among the pessimists. This being so, it becomes the duty of all men and women of faith to do what they can to discourage the spread of despair by inculcating the gospel of good cheer. It is a matter of health and philosophy of attitude towards life. The worth of life depends upon how the liver and the living. Life is always worth living to men who live right and see that the for of life depends upon the man himself and not upon his outward circumstances.

In an address on "Right Living," William M. Salter said: "To simply eat and sleep, that is not life. To be the slave of work of work that takes the joy and serenity out of life—that is not truly to live. To have no time to think, to have no days to ourselves, to never let our minds expand under the influence of great thoughts, that is not to live. Nor is it living never to enter the atmosphere of principles and feel their compelling and transfiguring power." There is a cult of commerce as there is a cult of religion. The man who works day and night, denies himself all the joys of life getting and keeping money, who builds up a great fortune and whose soul contracts as his wealth expands—that man does not know how to live, and when he preaches the gospel of what he calls work he is guilty of enmity. Agassiz once remarked that he hadn't time to make money. He was too busy working. Money getting is only one kind of work. The work of life is serving one another. When the statesman, merchant, lawyer, shopkeeper and mental Philistine that truth we shall have right living. No work that is vital and really worth doing is for self alone.

The census office at Washington has announced the total population of the

United States is 76,295,220, a gain of 12,225,161 over the 64,069,756 enumerated in 1890. The number is greater than the conservative estimates calculated on a study of the rate of growth, although far short of some extravagant predictions wholly based on a patriotic desire to astonish the world. The increase is approximately 21 per cent in the ten years. Out of this total population, residents to the number of 74,027,907 are found in the forty-five States, the remainder being credited to the territories and including citizens in national service abroad. The returns seem to be complete except from Alaska and from some of the foreign military stations, these being estimated from the best data obtainable. Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are the only States touching the great lakes which show a percentage of gain greater than 21 per cent, the national ratio, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Pennsylvania falling below that rate of increase. Of the Southern States Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas rise to or above that ratio, Florida with 35 and Texas with 31 per cent, while Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee fall behind it. The New England States are not all slow of increase, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island being above normal, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, however, show but 5, 9 and 3 per cent advance, respectively. Of the Atlantic coast Middle States Delaware, Virginia and Maryland fall far below the average rate, New Jersey and West Virginia rise over the datum line, while New York barely shows 21 per cent gain over 1890. Idaho with 90 per cent, Montana with 84, North Dakota with 76, Washington with 48 and Wyoming with 53 maintain the Western reputation for rapid growth. California, Colorado, Oregon and Utah passing well above the 21 per cent line, but less sensationally. Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska are the middle States showing slow growth, with a gain of 18, 11, 3 and 1 per cent respectively. Nevada is the only State showing a loss. The Territories, of course, outstrip all competitors, Oklahoma particularly, with a gain of nearly 550 per cent in the ten years. One of the results of the census undoubtedly will be a new Congressional apportionment. Upon the present basis of representation the national House of Representatives would be increased so as to be unwieldy. Probably a new basis of representation will be decided on.

THE THIEVES' MARKET.
It is a Unique Institution of the City of Mexico.
Perhaps the queerest and most droll market in the world is the one shown in the accompanying picture—the "thieves' market" of the City of Mexico. In this market one can purchase very nearly anything, from a diamond ring down to a hairpin. Here you will encounter ancient books bound in vellum, and worth their weight in gold; queer old relics of the days of the viceroys, and, for that matter, relics of Montezuma's time! As for modern articles, one can purchase everything from a Yankee

egg beater to a modern street car, and every single article has been stolen. The peddlers of Mexico are, perhaps, the greatest thieves on earth, and there is a tale told of some enterprising rogues who, after much labor, actually succeeded in getting a street car off its track and into this same thieves' market, where it was offered to the highest bidder. The weekly sales take place on Sundays, and they are generally well attended. For every household who has been robbed during the preceding week knows that by attending the "thieves' Sunday auction he is quite sure of locating his missing property, and buying it back again at merely nominal prices. That such a market exists speaks volumes for the state of law and order in the City of Mexico.

The Hurry-Scurry Race.
In the vicinity of Montreal no regatta program is complete without a hurry-scurry race. Of course, writes a contributor to Association Men, such races are not omitted from our Y. M. C. A. camp sports.

Each canoe is anchored from twenty-five to fifty feet away from the starting place. At the crack of the pistol the contestants dive into the water and swim to their canoes, get in, cast loose, and paddle for dear life to the turning buoy, one hundred yards away.

In the midst of their struggle the paddle barks. Every man throws his paddle overboard and follows suit himself, then returns to his canoe and continues paddling until the next shot, when the same performance is repeated. The first man home is the winner.

The novice swamps his craft on the first attempt, but the expert will often finish the race with but two or three gallons of water in his canoe.

The event is made much more difficult by compelling the men at the second shot to upset their canoes and right them again. A Montrealer has succeeded in doing this in three and three-fourths seconds, turning his canoe completely over and shipping only a few quarts of water in doing it.

Another feature is to swamp the canoe, filling it to the gunwale and then emptying it. This has been done in less than one minute. These latter tricks, however, are not often tried in this race, as they make it too difficult.

THANKSGIVING

LET GOOD DIGESTION WAIT ON APPETITE AND HEALTH ON BOTH

THE THANKSGIVING PUMPKIN.

When the care-wearied man seeks his moth-er's home,
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before,
What mothers the lip, what brightens the eye,
That only back the past, like the rich pumpkin pie?

O, fruit loved of boyhood; the old days re-call-
ing:
When wood grapes were purpling and brown
mums were falling;
When wild, ugly faces we carved in its
skin,
Gloating out through the dark with a can-
dle within;
When we laughed round the cornucop-
ious,
Our chair a broad pumpkin, our lantern
the moon,
Telling tales of the fairy who traveled like
steam
in a pumpkin-shell coach, with two rats
for her team!

Then, thanks for thy present—none sweet-
er or better
Than snaked from an oven or circled a
platter!
Fairest hands never wrought art a pasty
more fine,
Brighter eyes never watched o'er its baking
than thine;
And the prayer which my mouth is too full
to express,
Sweetest heart, that thy shadow may never
grow less,
That the days of thy lot may be lengthened
below,
And the fame of thy work like a pumpkin
vine grow,
And thy life be as sweet, and its last sun-
set
Golden tinted and fair as thy own pumpkin
pie!

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

THE THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.

As a Regular National Holiday It Is Distinctly American.

THANKSGIVING as a regular national holiday is distinctive-ly American. Yet there have been many festivals in the past that might serve as its forerunner. Among the Jews there was the very ancient festival of the Tabernacles, or the feast of the ingathering. It occurred from the latter part of September to the middle of October, lasting eight days at a time. It was the feast of rejoicing after the harvest-
ing of the crops, when the great work of the year was done. The same idea has prevailed in almost all nations. Greece had its Plousian festivities, lasting nine days in September, being held in honor of Demeter, the goddess of crops and grain. The Romans too celebrated a festival in honor of Ceres, who was the Roman Demeter. This took place early in October. When the harvests had been brought in the people of England gathered to celebrate the Harvest Home, a festival at which there was much merriment and rejoicing.

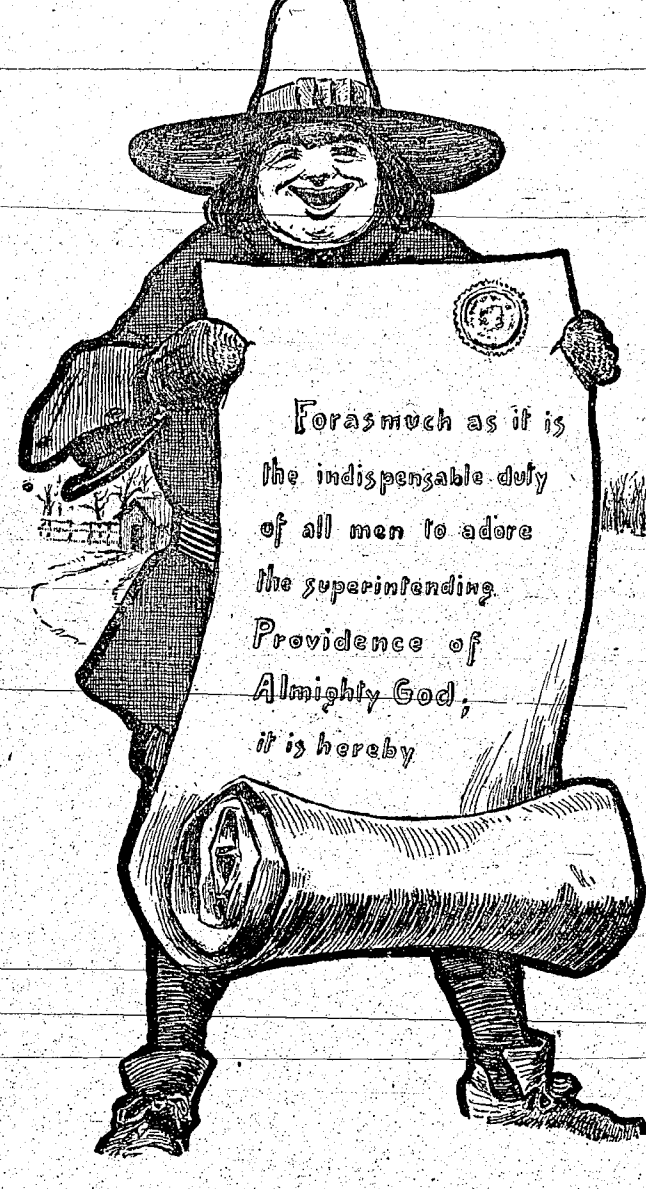
The first Thanksgiving in America was probably that held by the Pilgrims in the fall of 1621 when Gov. Bradford sent a party out to secure game that a feast might be observed. The colonists had seen the first fruits of their sowing, and although the results were not great, yet they were enough to make them thankful and far better than they might have been. The hunters went out and bagged great quantities of turkeys and other game, enough, says one of the colonists, to last them a week. Massachusetts, who had been a good friend to the settlers, came into the feast with a present of fowls and other provisions. Besides the feasting, there were trials of their skill with the rifle and general jollity. Off and on the autumn celebrations were held by the colonists for many years. It did not become a regular custom to fix a day for Thanksgiving until 1863, when a presidential proclamation was issued calling upon the nation to offer up prayers and thanks. Ever since that time, each autumn has seen the return of the custom and it has come to be observed throughout the nation. It is a day of rejoicing. It is a day when the family ties are strengthened. The family is the foundation of national greatness, and consequently the country is far stronger because of the observance of this day. It is a day, when, as far as possible, care is banished from the mind. The spirit of humanity is abroad and the poor and needy are helped to happiness by those who are more fortunately situated.

In New England the day is associated with the great old-fashioned house with blazing hearths, around which the members of the family sit and share strange and thrilling tales after dinner. Different congregations meet in their respective churches and offer up praise and thanks for the bounties of the year. Contributions are taken up for the poor. Talks are given that are calculated to inspire the listeners to greater effort in the future.

No doubt the most wholesome custom of Thanksgiving is the gathering of the members of a family about a common board and their participation in common pleasures. Nothing in the world so craves unity as the family. The day when family ties are strengthened, the day when the foundation of national greatness, and consequently the country is far stronger because of the observance of this day. It is a day, when, as far as possible, care is banished from the mind. The spirit of humanity is abroad and the poor and needy are helped to happiness by those who are more fortunately situated.

For more than 100 years the States of New England have set apart a day in the autumn for giving thanks to God for the many blessings of the year. It gradually came to seem a very pleasant, appropriate custom and after several years the President has issued a proclamation for a day of public thanksgiving throughout the Union—usually the last Thursday in November. It is now a legal holiday, so that rich and poor alike can spend it as they will. It is a great day for family reunions and great dinners. Turkey, pumpkin pie, and the like are always to be expected. Boys and girls anticipate its coming and welcome it with delight, for who in all the wide, wide world have more to be thankful for than the young folks of America?

The Day Before Thanksgiving.
Parrot (to turkey)—Don't get of the sorrow, for no man knoweth what a day may bring forth.



ORIGIN OF THANKSGIVING DAY.
Why American People Observe the Custom with Such Fervor.
Far back in 1631, when our great country was but a tiny colony in its English long clothes, it happened that there was a great scarcity of food and the little colony of Massachusetts had to make a desperate search for food. A family of deep and hearty thanks. The words had been turned into punning looks and the battle charger neighed heavenly in the pasture, while the blue and gray clasped hands once more over the bloody chasm which had rent the nation in twain.

Prophetic.
"Coming events cast their shadows before."
If one expects to give a Thanksgiving dinner, thinned autumn leaves should be gathered, waxed and pressed with a warm iron. Nothing is more beautiful for decorating a Thanksgiving dinner table than the brilliant, varicolored leaves arranged in designs or strewn carelessly over the sunny floor. A centerpiece of any red autumn berries and glossy waxed autumn leaves is very effective.

A Trying Question.
If turkeys were tall as telegraph poles, and ten times broader and fatter, who'd do the carving?
To keep us from starving.
And what could we use for a partner?
—Youth's Companion.

Horror of Thanksgiving—Waiting for Second Table.
It was not until President Lincoln's time that the custom of issuing a Thanksgiving day proclamation by the President of the United States was inaugurated. Although on two previous occasions of a special character proclamations had been issued, the circumstances under which Lincoln's first proclamation was made were in a sense fully as momentous as were those under which that of Gov. Bradford was issued.

Associated with the great strife, the American nation, which had sprung from a handful of colonists at that early period of its history to a nation powerful enough to put 2,000,000 troops in the field, was about to end the most painful and bitter war of all history. The conflict was not quiet over, but the nation was a fragile conclusion, owing to the fact that the South was unable to further prolong it, and the feeling of joy at this fact was almost indescribable. It was, therefore, with a practically unanimous feeling of thankfulness that the nation in 1863 welcomed the President's timely suggestion, and in spite of the many and gains in the family circles, united to celebrate the oc-

THEN AND NOW.

Twice years ago, when red men trod
The wilderness forest-crowded
With gleaming plume from eagle's wing—
These happy hunting-grounds
—Twas where the Atlantic waters rolled,
And north the tooting pine
The Pilgrim fathers gathered in
Fruitful of tree and vine.

They hunted for the mammoth bird—
Turkey—(Thanksgiving's pride),
And dried the ears of tasseled corn,
With golden maize beside;
And in the open, wild and free,
They sang a hymn of praise—
This was the first Thanksgiving feast,
Our best of holidays.

Today 'tis mother spreads the feast
Before our gladstone eyes—
Turkey, jellies, red and white,
Both mince and pumpkin pie;
And young and old crack jokes and nuts
The cranberry beside;
Play and sing and coast down hill,
Pleasure the hours divide.

Moccasined feet no longer tread
Lake Erie's lovely shores,
No more the bluen swallow fleet;
The dip of Indian oars,
The frail canoe, the tossing pine,
The Indian tepee
Are gone today, and gather 'neath
The banner of the free.

CARLOADS OF TURKEYS.

Figures that Show the Capacity of the American People.
SOME family in every half dozen eat turkey. Turkey is a saving day, over 2,000,000 turkeys will be required to go around. These turkeys are sent flying north, east, south and west, to all parts of the United States, in refrigerator cars. Each of these cars will hold about 1,000 birds if packed closely in barrels, so that at least 2,000 cars are required for transporting turkeys to their destination. If placed end to end, a line of these cars would be over twelve miles long. Figuratively, therefore, a solid phalanx of turkey twelve miles long, six feet wide and six feet high rushes along in search of hungry diners. Nearly as many men as these are turkeys are required to handle this immense amount of poultry, and the cubic contents of the mass is very nearly a foot to each bird, or, more accurately, 1,000,000 feet. If piled together in the same proportion, these turkeys would make a column twice as high as the Washington monument, and a pyramid made of them would look well beside the ancient piles of Egypt. They would probably weigh upward of 15,000,000 pounds.

To kill a few million turkeys and ship them a thousand miles to market is no light task, and the old-fashioned methods of handling and marketing have had to give way to newer and more elaborate arrangements. The great majority of the turkeys consumed by the American people are picked up by the farmer, who gives them their whole time to this work. They are gathered at the nearest stations and shipped in carload lots to the poultry factory which the buyer represents. The use of the word factory in connection with poultry is apt to convey a wrong idea, but in this case it is only a shed-like structure, half open on the sides, in which the birds are prepared for market.

The birds are stored in a big shed from which a narrow passageway, just wide enough to admit them in single file, leads to the factory proper. A narrow station among the birds keeps a steady, slow traveling along this chute and prevents them from becoming wedged in by crowding. At the end of the passage, where it opens into the factory, stands a man who holds in one hand a sharp knife that looks like a butcher's and in the other a bird marches through it is seized by this man, who quickly dispatches it by a single blow on the head. He throws the dead bird in a heap at his side, and thence they are carried away to the scalding room. From the scalding tanks the birds travel on to another room, where deft hands and plenty of cold running water thoroughly cleanse them. Next they are laid out on long blocks of ice until thoroughly cooled, when they are packed with ice in barrels; the barrels are covered with ordinary baling, and as soon as weighed are ready for shipping.

Though this is the ordinary proceeding, the turkeys which travel to quick markets are sometimes dry pickled and do not pass through the scalding tanks at all. Under this treatment they will keep longer, without being, than when they have been scalded.

From the factory the dressed turkeys are shipped in refrigerator cars to their destination in the big cities. Some idea of the extent of the trade in dressed poultry may be gained from the statement that for the eight or ten weeks of the holiday season the receipts in New York City alone run as high as 30,000 cases per week. Each case or barrel contains about 200 pounds, so that this means something like 6,000,000 pounds of poultry per week. When one comes to multiply this by the number of big cities, he realizes how enormous is the American man for such delicacies as these.

The Dinners They Had.
Tommy—I had to go to bed for three days after our Thanksgiving dinner.
Johnny—Huh! I had to take six kinds of medicine after ours.—New York Truth.

HORROR OF THANKSGIVING—WAITING FOR SECOND TABLE.

Effect of a Lovely "Au."
Fair Visitor—So you have really decided not to sell your house?
Fair Hostess—Yes. You see we placed the matter in the hands of a real estate agent. After reading his lovely advertisement neither John nor myself could think of parting with such a wonderful and perfect home. London Tit-Bits.

TO SEEK THE NORTH POLE.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Latest Aspirant to Arctic Honors.
Next year will see the beginning of an international race in search of the north pole. In Europe Dr. Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer, and the adventurous Italian Prince Louis, or Savoy, more familiarly known as the Duke of Abruzzi, who recently returned from the Arctic after having reached the furthest point north yet reached by man, have united to form a joint expedition. In the United States Evelyn B. Baldwin, an explorer, who has gained considerable reputation, and William H. Ziegler, a New York millionaire, are fitting up an expedition, which in point of equipment and number of



men and resources surpasses all of its predecessors and which, it is claimed, will reach the pole if it is within the range of human possibility. All of the expenses of this American expedition are to be borne by Mr. Ziegler and it matters not how great they may be. It has been the hope of Mr. Ziegler, ever since he was a young man of 17, to solve the secret of the frozen north and now he claims he has found the person capable of doing it. Mr. Ziegler is himself too old to accompany the expedition further than Greenland.

Mr. Baldwin, who will conduct the perilous quest, is a rugged, hardy and courageous traveler, insured to the privations and alive to the dangers which attend all attempts at reaching the pole. Mr. Baldwin accompanied Lieut. Peary in his efforts to gain the pole in 1893 and in 1894, and was a conspicuous member of the expedition which was commanded by Wellman two years ago.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

He Has Been Returned to Power by the Liberals' Victory in Canada.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has been returned to power by the victory of the Liberals in Canada, has been the leader of his party since 1887. Four years ago he led the Liberals to triumph at the polls, and was sworn into office as President of the Privy Council on July 9, 1896. His record since that time has been evidently pleasing to the people. He settled the vexed school question in Manitoba so as to take it out of politics



altogether, and his administration in other respects has been satisfactory to the electorate. On his visit to England in 1897 he received almost regal honor. In the same year he was the recipient of unusual honors from the Pope and the President of France. Sir Wilfrid on his return was met with acclamations in numerous cities of Canada, which vied with one another in the warmth and enthusiasm of their receptions. In 1898 he acted as one of the joint commissioners for the settlement of matters in dispute between Canada and the United States.

On His Dignity.
I get queer answers sometimes, said an old advertiser, when I ask my customers, as I frequently do, what publication they saw my advertisement in. As a rule they reply courteously, but once in a while a man takes the question as an affront. One pompous old fellow told me it was none of my business. Another advised me to "hire a checking clerk." A languid young man referred me to his valet. But I was worst taken aback by a roughly-dressed customer once to whom I put the usual question:

"What magazine, may I ask, did you see my 'ad' in?"
"In all of them, sir," he replied, indignantly. "Did you think, sir, from my appearance, that I read only one?"

Original Greening Apple Tree.
The original Greening apple tree is still standing on the farm of Solomon Drowne at Mount Higgia, in North Foster, R. I. The tree was a very old one, when the farm was sold in 1801. The seller informed the purchaser that it was a pity the old tree was going into decay, as it produced the best fruit of any tree in the orchard. The purchaser determined to see how long he could keep it alive, and it still survives after almost another century has been added to its venerable years. But it shows signs of final decay, and the parent of all the famous Rhode Island greenings, which has set its graces on the orchards of almost all the world, will be but a neighborhood memory.

Effect of a Lovely "Au."
Fair Visitor—So you have really decided not to sell your house?
Fair Hostess—Yes. You see we placed the matter in the hands of a real estate agent. After reading his lovely advertisement neither John nor myself could think of parting with such a wonderful and perfect home. London Tit-Bits.

Penitent.
Mrs. Good—It is drink that has brought you so low.
The Tramp—Yes, it has brought me so low that I can't get a drink.
"Puck."

